The Independent.

"BUT AS WE WERE ALLOWED OF GOD TO BE PUT IN TRUST WITH THE GOSPEL, EVEN SO WE SPEAK, NOT AS PLEASING MEN BUT GOD, WHICH TRIETH OUR HEARTS."

VOLUME XX. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, APRIL 23, 1868. NUMBER 1012.

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The Independent.

A WOMAN'S LETTERS FROM WASHINGTON.

THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, April, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

OPPOSITE the Treasury, every day assuming more gigantic proportions as its architects carry it nearer to completion, stands a five-story brick building, with plastic front, originally intended for a hotel, but appropriated from its inception to the revenue service. Passing through the portico on Fifteenth street, we enter a large vestibule, covered with heavy rope matting. From this, on the left, opens a long room, filled with desks and clerks, devoted to the receiving of mails and moneys. In the center of this room is a large table, on which the mail is thrown—amounting to one ton a day—and from whence it is distributed to all parts of the building. Ascending the stairs from the main hall, at the top we enter the waiting-room of the Commissioner. It is a spacious apartment, its front windows facing the Treasury. Its furniture is handsome, its carpet of rich green. In the center are the desks of the three deputy commissioners and their clerks. Through an open door we catch glimpses of rooms beyond rooms, filled with desks and clerks. Against the walls are placed sofas—the "anxious seats"—on which every day throngs of impatient and weary mortals wait hours for audience with Commissioner Rollins. It is a study to sit and watch these same mortals ascend the stairs, walk to the table of the messenger, present their cards, and sit down to wait their turn. Some wait philosophically; newspaper in hand, they are fortified for the longest interim. Some throw back their heads, fold their arms, and enter into profound meditation upon their chances of success. The lymphatics go to sleep—but the lymphatics are few; the majority are eager, restless, anxious men, and they all want something. Here is a man who wants a place; a place that means not only bread, and meat, and shelter, but immense profit. Here is a man who wants an appointment for his friend, the securing of which will insure a handsome bonus to himself. Here is a woman, veiled and patient, waiting to ask for something which is to lift a husband or brother out of the slough of despond. Here is a senator, with confident mien, marching toward the reception-room, to clear, if possible, some influential constituent accused of fraud. Here are bustling members of Congress, and revenue officers with reports, each one eagerly hoping that the next name called out from the reception-room by the messenger will be his own. When your turn comes, the noiseless door swings open, and you enter in, to find it by no means an awful place. The Commissioner's reception-room is bright, cheerful, and elegantly furnished. Opposite, over the door, hangs the engraving of Carpenter's "Signing of the Emancipation Proclamation"; and, below it, a fine photograph of Gov. Boutwell. Other pictures hang upon the walls. On one side of the room is a massive book-case, lined with books. The furniture is of oiled mahogany, with "U. S." carved on a shield upon the back of each sofa and chair. The covering of the furniture is of green rep. The carpet is also green; and in the middle of the room stand the desk and tables of the Commissioner. Mr. Rollins stands talking with a gentleman; while several more stand inside of the door, impatiently waiting their turn. Almost every moment of his office-hours is consumed in this way; and, when evening comes, he has not yet seen the end of the anxious crowd. Mr. Rollins is a man of middle stature and age; has a fine head, features full and clearly cut; gray eyes, with a large, direct gaze; hair prematurely gray. His expression is at once most intelligent and kindly; his bearing not that of endurance or of patience, but of interested and cheerful attention. Such is the outward seeming of the man who fills one of the most arduous, complicated, and thankless offices in the Government. Office-hours end at 4 P. M.; but the labors of the chief of this department rarely cease before ten or eleven o'clock at night. One need have only a partial knowledge of the amount of fraud upon the Government, of the inefficiency and corruption of dishonest officers in collusion with dishonest manufacturers, the complications and vastness of the revenue system, to appreciate proportionately the exigent responsibilities and labors of the Commissioner. To the man who seeks only to do his duty the office offers only arduous toils and meager recompense. And yet it holds in its gift such a power of patronage, such close connection with the great moneyed interests of the country, such untold opportunities of applying large sums of money to its own benefit, that unscrupulous men have turned hungry eyes toward it. Thousands of dollars have been spent to secure it; and the most secret and unfair means applied to turn out Mr. Rollins, for their own benefit. The "whisky ring"—the most corrupt and powerful of all the money powers of the country—has given money and influence without stint to oust a man too incorruptible to be bought into their service, and to secure another willing to sell himself to its interests, which at the same time meant his own enriching. Unable to accuse of dishonesty a man whose integrity is above question, they seized the plea of "inefficiency," and, assuming an attitude of utter devotion to the Government, they besieged the Senate to remove one who had faithfully and unselfishly served his country for years, touching every available spring of influence to bring about their own ends. Happily for the country this office is really the gift of the Senate. The best and strongest men in this body are too thoroughly acquainted with Mr. Rollins, have too strong a faith in him as a man and an officer of the Government, to see him dismissed on any false pretext. They are too conscious of the great interest at stake to make any change, unless sure it is for the better; too deeply aware, also, of the immense value to the country of experience and knowledge already gained by actual service in a position whose duties are so complicated and difficult. Thus, in spite of all efforts to the contrary, Mr. Rollins has never been stronger with the strongest senators than he is to-day. It is said of other countries that whenever the taxes on the people pass a certain limit all kinds of smuggling and fraud begin. Since the war this people has fallen into a like temptation. The immense taxes levied upon liquors and tobacco have engendered the most enormous frauds upon the Government. In the metropolitan city and remote country alike there are hundreds of illicit distilleries and manufactories, where human wit and ingenuity are taxed to their utmost for the purposes of fraud. In this manner immense fortunes have been made in incredibly short spaces of time; and so powerful is the temptation that men high in place and influence are often secretly committed to these unlawful interests, making large sums of money through them. While this is true, and while hundreds of revenue officers, scattered over this wide land, are beyond the appointing or removing power of the Commissioner—while they have the power of appointing their own subordinates, and while some are venal enough to be bought and sold in principle—frauds must still continue against the Government, though the Commissioner were a god in knowledge if not in influence.

There are none of us who are willing to admit that the human race is going backward; and yet we cannot deny that there are great counter-currents of evil, which sometimes seem to check the moral progress of a people. Such an one seems flowing out from the war. What conflicting passions, what contending ambitions, what a greed for place, what a lust for gain, what a buying and selling of influence and power! One cannot become even remotely cognizant of all these without feeling that, for the time being, the standard of individual honor has been lowered.

Beyond the Commissioner's room, we enter a suite of three apartments, carpeted and comfortable, and lined with desks. At each one of these sits a lady, and at the first glance it seems as if you had entered a lady's school—a well-disciplined school withal; for, although you see fifty-five ladies, you hear no sound above a whisper. A second look shows you that, while many of these women are young, others have reached middle-age, and some have passed their prime. That which impresses you most in their appearance is the air of positive refinement and intelligence which pervades them. There is not one, seeing her anywhere, of whom you would not say, She is a lady. The plain black and soft woolen dresses, with the white collars and cuffs, and neatly-arranged hair, all add to this impression. There are some very lovely faces here, some very intellectual ones, none that could be called inferior. The clear-eyed, gentle-faced woman who receives at her table in the middle of the first room is the head of this division. She superintends the ladies in the three apartments. She has charge and knowledge of all the complicated work done in these rooms. Gentlemen from the many rooms in the building come to her for the necessary information contained in the documents of her department; and there is not a letter, nor a book, amid the many thousands shut away in these archives, on which she cannot lay her hands at a moment's notice. This lady's cares and responsibilities equal those of the male heads of divisions. She performs them in a manner perfectly satisfactory, carrying on the routine of her department with marked executive talent. Yet, in this gentle chief we are confronted at once by the injustice born of unclassified labor; of the outrageous system which is doomed to death as sure as God rules—of paying a woman as a woman, without reference to the labor done. This lady not only is not paid the salary given to a man filling a like position; but for her comprehensive labor receives not a cent more recompense than the girl who does nothing but cut and count currency. It is not that the girl receives too much; but, if she is even fairly recompensed, then this woman is wronged. For, if the value of labor increases in the same ratio with the education and intellect required to perform it well, then that person whose acquirements and intellectual faculties are taxed to their utmost must earn more than the one whose hands merely are chiefly or solely employed. No such law of equity is applied by our legislators to the varied labors of the Government departments. Every letter of the hundreds of thousands received at this department is copied and registered in these rooms. They are copied into large leather-bound volumes, and placed in cases for future reference. Nothing could exceed the mechanical beauty of these books. The chirography is as clear as copper-plate, and not a blot mars their perfect pages. This is but one class of the work performed by the ladies in these rooms. Books of records and accounts are often brought from the desks of gentlemen clerks, to be cast and copied by these feminine hands. There is a young lady here who has been called to the desk of an incompetent male clerk. Every gentleman in the room receives twelve, fourteen, or sixteen hundred dollars per annum. She, for doing precisely the same work, receives nine hundred dollars.

The head of a male division sent to another young lady in one of these rooms a set of books, filled with intricate accounts, with the special request that the work should be done by Miss ——, as there was not a clerk in his room at leisure who was competent to do it. The work was done by a very clear head, and a pair of brave, tireless little hands, and, when the books were returned to their proper division, won the praise not only of its chief, but of every one who saw them, by their accuracy and beauty of execution. Would it not be well for the oblivious gentlemen in Congress who vote that the salaries of all *but* women clerks should be increased, to visit these rooms, and acquaint themselves personally with such facts. They will find here, and in the other Government departments, ladies of the finest associations, as thoroughly educated as it is possible under present conditions for women to be, with all the energy and ability to do their work efficiently, and to earn their bread and their children's bread in honor. They will find in every department incompetent women; as they will find, in quite equal numbers, incompetent men, drones, pensioners on the Government, subsisting on its bounty, without an attempt to make an adequate return. This must continue to be true while mere favoritism, personal interest and influence in so large a degree is made to *take the place of fitness and merit*. The only present remedy lies in the just classification of labor and reward, where the recompense shall be in nearer proportion to the labor performed; where those who do next to nothing shall be paid accordingly, and not, as now, receive all that is given to the most faithful and competent. Then the refined, the faithful, the worthy would cease to suffer for the unworthy, for the dawdlers and idlers, male and female, who now infest the departments of Government.

There is a chimera existing in the brains of certain public economists which they never fail to thrust into the face of justice. On every possible occasion, they justify the discrepancy existing between the wages of men and women on the ground that men should be paid as if they had families depending upon them for support; and women, no matter what the value of their labor, as if they had nobody to care for but themselves. Aside from the abstract injustice of such a premise, nothing could be more false in fact. The majority of the male clerks in Washington are young men. Many spend their wages in "riotous living"; yet it matters not how spent. At the end of each month the "Lothario" receives precisely the same sum paid the man who must support a wife and numerous children. Hundreds of the women in the departments of Washington are widows, with children to support and educate; or young women, who, in addition to self-support, are striving to assist their families. Among the fifty-five ladies in the Revenue Department there are but eight who have not others depending upon them for support. This injustice in the recompense of labor—this wrong which depresses woman as a worker, which cripples her as the supporter of those depending on her toil—how much it has to do with this sudden outcry for suffrage. The husband, the father, the brother would shield her from the rough contacts of out-door action; would save her from the pain as well as the prizes of a public career; and, whatever her intellectual opinion, she must reverence him the more for this feeling. It is instinctive in the heart of man to shield the woman that he loves, as it is instinctive in the heart of the woman beloved to be shielded. This impluse runs into the legislation of men. And when women ambitious of public honors attribute the fact to pure selfishness, they do injustice to some of the purest and truest men who have ever lived. Yet many such men forget another fact equally serious. They may debar woman from the world's honors; but they cannot save her from its toils. If the primeval paradise had been perpetuated, the first ideal of manhood and of womanhood might have been maintained, and every Eve might walk beside her Adam, cherished and defended. Alas! the hard fact in the fallen world is this: that thousands upon thousands of women, bereaved by death, "steeped in poverty to the very lips," shorn of every human helper, can say only to brain and hands, "These alone must save me from want and ruin; with these I must earn shelter and bread for myself and all who depend upon me." Mr. Publicist would not see the Lily and Rose of his fireside public voters or candidates for office. He would be almost as willing to bury them. But can Mr. P. with equal honesty say, "If I were dead, and my estate insolvent, and Lily and Rose were compelled to teach school or go into a department office to support themselves and the remainder of the family, as Hon. ——'s daughters have done—thinking of such a possibility, am I willing that this same Lily and Rose, so carefully reared and instructed, so competent to do whatever they might attempt, should be paid, without reference to their attainments, less by half than some man doing no more and no better, because they are women?" If Mr. Publicist can bring all this home to his heart of hearts, as a condition of life possible to his own daughters—as it is already the literal condition of hundreds of daughters, whose fathers once stood as high and secure as himself—whatever he might do on the "suffrage question," do you believe that, by speech, and bill, and vote, he would continue to do all in his power to decrease the wages of women for honorable labor? When women know that they are to be paid in proportion to the value of the service rendered they will have an incentive to strive after, and to attain excellence in every department of effort, which they never yet have had. The very thought to a slave that he *was* a slave was enough to depress and to degrade him in every human impulse. The thought to a woman, "No matter how much I strive to excel, I can only be paid as a woman," has the same paralyzing and dwarfing effect upon all her attainments. Let the women who must labor know that every excellence which they can command will meet its due reward as an excellence, and there will be an approximate advance toward perfection in every department of woman's labor.

Legislators—you who are so overcome at the thought of a "strong-minded woman," who are so eloquently sentimental on the subject of "woman's sphere," quoting every poet from Milton to Willis to keep her in it—when you grow to the finer vision which shall show you the absolute truth, when you make laws for woman which shall be not generous, but just, then this wild outcry for rights and honors without reference to fitness or necessity will cease, and then you will abide in that golden silence of the world which must follow the discords of our own epoch. When men, through a stronger, wiser, and purer manhood, shall prove themselves to be the fit guides and guardians of women, nature will cease to be outraged by the sight of women striving to assume the prerogatives of men, or of men belittling manhood by arrogant assumptions and grinding tyrannies to women who in capacity of thought and in elevation of soul are already their superiors.

M. A.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

BY WM. LLOYD GARRISON.

ON my visit to Dublin (Ireland) in 1840, I became acquainted with the Rev. Dr. Drummond, whom I found to be deeply interested in the cause of suffering humanity on its broadest scale. As I was taking my leave of him, he asked my acceptance of a small volume that he had recently written and published in furtherance of that sacred cause. The title of it was, "The Rights of Animals"; and its object, to set forth man's obligations to treat the dumb creation in a merciful manner. I have not yet forgotten how my pulse bounded with thrilling pleasure as I read that title—at the same time clapping my hands—"The RIGHTS of ANIMALS." It opened the question in a new form, and gave to it a moral aspect of the deepest significance. The struggle in behalf of "the rights of MAN" is not yet over, even in our own land, boasting of its civilization and its Christianity. It was only but yesterday that the slave auction-block daily presented its human victims for sale in lots to suit purchasers; that yokes, fetters, thumbscrews, whips, paddles, and other instruments of cruelty, were in universal use at the South; and that no less than four millions of our countrymen were stripped of all their rights, and subjected to innumerable outrages. In other portions of the globe, the masses still continue to be more or less trodden down by tyrannical usurpation and aristocratic power; and the time for their deliverance is evidently yet far distant. No marvel, therefore, that so little consideration is given to the needs and claims of the animal creation, whose rights in degree are as absolute and sacred as are those of angels or men. Indeed, the extent of the barbarity to which they are subjected, if running wild, by merciless hunting for the sake of sport; or, if domesticated, by shameful neglect, lack of shelter and necessary food, overloading and overworking, the use of the lash, etc., etc., is beyond accurate measurement or computation.

"O man! tyrannic lord, how long, how long
Shall prostrate nature groan beneath your rage,
Awaiting renovation? When obliged,
Must you destroy? Of their ambrosial food
Can you not borrow, and in just return
Afford them shelter from the wintry winds?"

Can anything be done to lessen this barbarity? Certainly, inasmuch as it is utterly indefensible. What is palpably wrong and wantonly cruel needs only to be vigorously assailed to make its occurrence less frequent, if not to secure its entire suppression. In New York the benevolent association that has been organized for this purpose, under the leadership of Mr. Berg, is unquestionably exerting a restraining influence locally. A similar association has recently been formed in Boston by some of our most respectable and influential citizens, the president of which (Mr. Angell) bears a very fitting name. These examples will doubtless be imitated in other cities—all having special reference to the enforcement of the laws against cruelty to animals, especially to that noblest and most serviceable of all quadrupeds, the horse, whose fate it is to be the hardest tasked and the most outrageously dealt with in the transportation of heavy merchandise, etc., because generally driven by persons utterly inconsiderate and too often exceedingly brutal in spirit. No one can walk through the streets without seeing the application of the lash as though it were a pastime, and the poor beast staggering under a load twice the weight proportionate to his strength; or cursed and kicked for not unerringly taking the right direction, though with nothing to guide him. Treatment of this kind excites but little attention, and few have the time, courage, or disposition to interfere. The associations referred to will be able to hold a rod *in terrorem* over the heads of many of these offenders, whose cruelty every humane heart equally deplores and execrates. It is gratifying to see the readiness manifested to supply them with the needful pecuniary means to carry out their object.

But this is not going to the root of the evil. The truth is, the lesson of humanity—which ought to be inculcated upon the minds of children from an early period—is very seldom taught. If not learnt in childhood, it will be all the more difficult to acquire it in adult life. To make a single quotation from the excellent work to which I have referred: "Every parent who wishes to see his children become wise and virtuous should take care to imbue their minds with humane principles. But if he suffers them to practice every species of cruelty of which they are capable, and prevents them not; if he allows them to kill flies, spiders, and beetles; to tease cats, dogs, and donkeys; to search for bird's nests, to destroy the eggs of the young with impunity; and, as soon as they can fling a stone, handle a bow and arrow, or fire a pistol or gun, to carry on the work of destruction—what is he to expect of them in their riper years, when every malignant passion has been strengthened by indulgence? He may consider the life of an insect or a bird as a thing of no value; and care not how dogs are lashed, cats hunted, and flies impaled. But these trifles, if such they seem, may lead to serious and even appalling results. While a child is permitted to torture a poor animal, he is in training to become an executioner. The tyrant of the woods may become the tyrant of the city, and the killer of flies the scourge of his own family." Parental training, therefore, must be held to strict account in this matter as of primary importance.

"The odors of the wine that first shall stain
The virgin vessel it shall long retain."

Children are easily roused in their sympathies, and, as a general rule, only need enlightenment as to the susceptibility of insects and animals to pain and suffering, and the duty of treating them kindly, to keep their destructive propensities in abeyance. This neglected, whether through callousness or indifference, no prescience is needed to tell what may come of it. Satirizing the kind of education which is too often given to childhood in this particular, the full-grown adult is made by a humane poetaster to exclaim:

"Who gave me a huge corking-pin,
That I the cock-chafer might spin,
And laughed to see my childish grin?
My granny.

Who put me on a donkey's back,
And gave me whip to lash and smack,
Till its poor bones did almost crack?
My granny."

"Granny" is not alone to blame, but grandfather must take his share; and often father or mother is still more culpable.

In Plutarch's Lives it is stated that Triptolemus, the first Athenian legislator, made few laws or precepts. But three of these are recorded: viz., "Honor your parents; worship the gods; *hurt not animals*." The last needs special prominence and emphasis in every part of our country.

Next to the importance of right parental teaching and example, on this subject, is the instruction that should be given in all our common schools. But so long as school-teachers are allowed to flagellate refractory scholars *ad libitum*, and to rely more on their power to inflict pain than on their ability to command respect and obedience through judicious management, it cannot be reasonably expected that lessons of humanity will be inculcated toward the animal creation. It is as surprising as it is deplorable to see, at this very time, the strong opposition that is made in Massachusetts, by otherwise estimable persons in some instances, to the abolition of physical punishment in the schools. Those teachers who, by their own showing, are unable to get along without resorting to blows more or less frequently prove that they have not the power of self-control, and, consequently, that they are not qualified to give the needed lessons of benevolence and good-will.

Has not the pulpit been very remiss, hitherto, in not bearing at least occasional testimony against the cruelty shown, in various forms, to the dumb beasts who serve our ends and minister to our wants? I do not recollect ever to have heard a sermon on the subject; though, doubtless, others may have done so. As THE INDEPENDENT has a wide circulation among the clergy of the land, I would respectfully but earnestly urge upon them the Christian duty to plead the cause of these wretched victims of man's tyrannical domination and cruel neglect. For most cordially do I approve the sentiment expressed by Dr. Drummond, in concluding his admirable work, that, as Cruelty is, on the one hand, the most odious and detestable of vices, so is Mercy, on the other, the most amiable and engaging of the virtues. The one has her abode in realms of woe, in scenes of discord and war, of pain and agony, amidst racks and tortures, and where there is "weeping, and wailing, and gnashing of teeth." The other dwells by the throne of eternal love, whence she is deputed on messages of grace and pardon to the children of men. The one teaches us to thwart, as far as we can, the beneficent designs of Providence, to imprison what God made free, to deform what God made beautiful, to spread blood, and carnage, and sulphurous stench, and misery, and desolation over scenes which God has enriched with verdure, and scented with flowers, and peopled with tribes of happy creatures. The other admonishes us to co-operate with divine benevolence; to use the powers entrusted to us, not in committing injury, but in diffusing benefits; to repair the ills which accident has caused, to rend the prisoner's chain asunder, to rescue innocence from destruction, to afford an asylum to the fugitive, bread to the hungry, clothing to the naked, medicine to the sick, instruction to the ignorant; to spread life, and vegetation, and peace, and plenty over a waste and depopulated land; to mitigate pain, to redress wrong, and console affliction, wherever they are found. These are the acts of Mercy. She comes to raise the fallen, to relieve the heavy-laden of their burdens, to bind up the wounds of the broken-hearted, to breathe hope into the bosom of despair, and to excite in the kindling imagination the glorious vision of beatified spirits, with their amaranth crowns and golden harps, standing before the throne, and chanting hallelujahs to Him the only wise, the only good, who who liveth and reigneth forever and ever. This is the delightful office of Mercy. She comes to imbue us with her own hallowed spirit. She speaks as the herald of Jehovah. She desires us, if we would fulfill the design of our creation, and be happy in time and eternity, to "be merciful, even as our Heavenly Father is merciful"; and never to contaminate our nature by a malevolent feeling, nor deform, by an act of cruelty, any part of that creation which is still redolent of airs from paradise, which God has mantled with beauty and enriched with his blessing.

"Ye who the mysteries of nature scan
With microscopic vision, O forbear
To purchase knowledge at the price, too dear,
Of violated mercy: nor the fane
Of heaven-taught science to a den convert
Of reeking slaughter, hung with horrid racks
And implements of torture! Spare the pangs
Of the poor victim whose imploring eye
Beseeches pity. On th' insensate frame,
Whence life has fled, the useful search pursue;
And even there with reverence, as aware
The vital spirit yet were hovering nigh,
Its old abode solicitous to guard
From wanton jest and cold indignity."

THE REASON AND POLICY OF AMUSEMENTS.

BY E. L. YOUMANS.

THAT the desire and need of amusement in some of its various forms is a normal constituent of human nature, and just as divinely implanted as any of its other elements, is now questioned by very few. Like all other parts of our emotional and intellectual being, it has undoubtedly been developed into greater strength and complexity in the course of civilization. In the primitive state, where intellect is rudimental, the emotions are also few and simple; the savage, it has been observed, rarely laughs and rarely weeps. As the evolution of the psychical nature, like all other evolution, is a progress from simplicity to complexity, so this love of amusement is compounded of various impulses, and rises in strength and variety of manifestation with the general mental unfolding. The simple love of activity, which is a primary element of the human constitution, due to the mere overflow of nervous force upon the muscular system, and which gives rise to the spontaneous movements of infancy, is unquestionably one of the root-elements and a large factor in the sportive impulses of children. It is but the gush of animal vivacity which they share with the frolicsome denizens of the air, the field, and the sea, and the love of athletic amusements on the part of healthy and highly-vitalized adults is largely due to the same cause.

But if this element of physical activity be eliminated, we are required to account for the quieter and more passive forms of the desire for recreation which we find woven through the deepest contexture of our mental constitution. The latest and most acute psychological analysis discloses to us the principle of *relativity* as the fundamental law of mind. Beginning with the senses—which are the gateways to thought and emotion—it will be found that they are only called into action through relation among perceptions and feelings; that is, by transition, or change of impressions. The sensation of sight, for example, involves a change of influence upon its organ; that is, a transition from darkness or shade, or from a less degree of illumination to a greater. To be unaffected by changes of light is only another name for blindness. So with hearing. The auditory apparatus responds to varying impressions upon it; and not only the harmony of music, but the sense of hearing itself, springs from the relation among these varying impressions. Again, our feeling of warmth is by no means an absolute or independent sensation; it is simply the result of a transition from cold. Hence, it has been observed of the action of all the senses that to be always sensible of one and the same thing is exactly equivalent to being sensible of nothing.

Now these changes in the action of the senses are but so many changes of states of consciousness; and thus intellectual action is brought under the operation of the same law. Intelligence ever begins in a discrimination of differences. We do not know anything in itself, but only the difference between that and some other thing; and complete knowledge of any one thing is but an acquaintance with all its differences from other things. Out of this consciousness of differences arises the conception of resemblances; and, hence, to find the differences and the similarities among all the objects of thought—that is, to perceive relations—is the essence of intelligence in its last analysis. As we can perceive nothing by the senses except through contrast of impressions, so we can *think* nothing except by contrast of properties or characters. Up implies down; good, bad; straight, curved; heavy, light, sound, silence; motion, rest. This dualism of conditions, if not obvious, is ever discoverable; we always think in relations.

This law extends equally to the feelings. As the object of the intellect is truth so that of the feelings is pleasure. The former gives birth to Science, the latter to Art; but the principle of action is the same in both. The state of feeling called pleasure is known only in relation, or by antithesis, to pain. There is intense enjoyment, for example, in the transition from sickness to health, from poverty to abundance, from ignorance to insight; but the enjoyment only lasts so long as the consciousness of the change is still vivid. The advantages of leisure, of retirement, and of rest are pleasurable only by contrast with previous toil and excitement. There is an incessant demand for novelty and change, for *increase* in wealth, for *advance* in knowledge, for *higher* social position, for *improved* conveniences, for *more* tasteful and elegant surroundings; and thus the love of enjoyment, through change and contrast, pervades our life.

This dry bit of psychology opens to us the principle of mental action, on which rests the utility and necessity of recreation. Play is the antithesis of work; amusement is the obverse of care and serious exertion; and it is only by transition or escape from each that we obtain the highest enjoyment of both. Those who are doomed to unceasing labor, as well as those who make the pursuit of pleasure a constant occupation, miss that highest enjoyment of either which is due to the alternation or contrast of experiences. Not only is every physical and mental tension transient and exhausting, necessitating for all special exercises an equivalent rest; but movement from any form of activity to a contrasted activity is a source of pleasure provided for by the requirements of the mental organization. Amusements, therefore, find their complete vindication in the constitution of our being, and their extent and variety should be in proportion to the strain and pressure arising from the grave duties and laborious avocations of life. As a carrying out of the design of Nature, Indulgence in recreation is to be regarded as nothing other than a virtue and a duty.

The rightfulness of amusement being assumed, there arises the inquiry of the most judicious means of attaining it. Passing by the vexed question of how far ten-pins, billiards, and dramatic representations are admissible, I would call attention to certain neglected resources in this direction which are open to not a shadow of objection, and ought to be made available to all classes of the community. I refer to public Natural History collections.

If we have in view the stricter purpose of amusements—the diversion of attention and the agreeable occupation of thought and feeling—it is best effected through the highest of the senses, the hearing and sight. Accordingly, concerts and other musical demonstrations, together with pictorial spectacle, as galleries of paintings and sculpture, are already widely-employed means of recreation. Natural history collections appeal to the eye, the most intellectual of the senses, with a range and variety of impression quite transcending all that art can offer. If our aim be the contemplation of beauty, of consummate and entrancing loveliness, what can rival, or even remotely approach, a botanical garden? Its fascinations are ever renewed and inexhaustible, holding us with a spell-like power, quiet but intense; while, if there has been a little culture in this direction, the mind is irresistibly drawn into the most interesting contemplations.

But when we pass to zoological collections—to the animals and birds of every clime, and to the curious creatures of the sea, as displayed in well-stocked aquariums—the interest is immeasurably heightened; we come into sympathy with sentient life, with its mysterious capabilities of pleasure and of pain, and its time-destinies of birth, growth, and decay. We linger with tireless curiosity among these multitudinous denizens of forest, field, air, and ocean, clad in ever-varying beauty, and moving with native grace in their several media, according to the organic laws by which each is stamped by its Creator. What a boon to the jaded and toil-worn thousands of New York and Brooklyn, and what a source of endless delight to their children, if Central Park and Prospect Park possessed such collections as the great Zoological Garden of Regent's Park in London—with the difference, however, that admission should be absolutely free to all. The thing is entirely practicable, not only for New York and Brooklyn, but for all our larger towns. In the German city of Hamburg an extensive aquarium was constructed in one of its parks with beautiful and costly edifices; and yet, such was the eager throng to visit it, that, with the moderate admission-charge of eight cents, the receipts paid for the entire establishment in only twenty months. This fact may be taken as an expression of the universal interest in these objects; and that here it would be still wider, deeper, and more intelligent, can hardly be questioned.

No greater mistake can be made than to suppose amusement implies mental vacuity. We are so in the habit of opposing exercise to rest, action to inaction, that all recreation is apt to be regarded as excluding everything instructive or improving. But conscious mind is essentially active, and the real antithesis of mental action is sleep. Amusement can only be a change from one mental activity to another. When Mrs. Lewes had finished writing "The Mill on the Floss," by which she had been wound up to a high pitch of emotional excitement, she read through (for a second or third time) Herbert Spencer's "Psychology," one of the most profound works in our language—that is, she let down the emotional tension, and allayed the storm of feeling, by diverting her mind into the channel of calm, philosophic thought; and the new exercise was unquestionably the very essence of recreation. Now, can it be doubted that, if the New York merchant, or banker, jaded by the labors of the day, could go to Central Park with his children, just out of school, and listen to an interesting lecture of an hour on the objects of an aquarium, an aviary, or a flower-bed, it would be not only an instructive exercise, but a pleasurable relaxation and refreshment?

Let us take another example. This world, it has lately been discovered, is very old. Those who have looked into the matter find that before man appeared it had existed for more thousands of years than they care to mention; and during those vast periods of time it was the theater of a diversified and exuberant life, nothing of which now remains but its bony and petrified vestiges in the rocks. To most people this is all a myth of the scientific imagination, a vague unreality; and to ask a man to fix his mind upon it, and study it out, is to impose upon him an enormous intellectual task. But suppose that Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, who has performed the arduous labor of reconstructing the great pre-adamite fossils of Europe, and of reclothing them with their veritable and life-like forms, in the grounds of the Crystal Palace at Sydenham—suppose that this gentleman (who has recently come to our country) should be employed to do the same thing for some of the most interesting of the extinct animals of this continent, and restore them in the Central or Prospect Park as they existed millions of years ago, what a change would come over the mental aspects of the subject! To the hundreds of thousands who will throng these pleasure-grounds they would not only be a means of curious entertainment, but of education without effort. The gazer would be translated back across countless centuries, and stand in the presence of an extinct world of life which he could grasp as a reality.

Not it is far less the things we do with painful effort in the school-room that really educate us than the thousands of impressions which pour in upon us half unconsciously, arousing infinite suggestions, and determining the courses and habits of thought. And what we now need is to supplement our school-system by organizing all the varied resources of amusement into an attractive but efficient agency for the education of the people.

THE HONEY-COMB OF THE PSALMS.

BY REV. THEO. L. CUYLER.

WHILE we do not agree with some of our Scotch-Irish brethren that the Psalms of David are to be our *only* vehicle of sanctuary praise, we do agree with them in the profound love they bear to these wonderful lyrics of the Divine Spirit. We claim the privilege to sing not only them, but "Jesus, lover of my soul!" and "Rock of Ages," likewise. We insist on singing the *New* Testament as well as the Old; but we heartily acknowledge that in all the Old Testament there are no utterances dearer to the devout heart than these delicious melodies. Sweeter are they than honey, and the honey-comb.

When we come to the Book of Psalms, we seem to leave the world and to enter the temple of Jehovah. Hitherto we have been in patriarchs' tents, in royal courts, and in the camp of the warrior. But now the gates of God's house swing open before us, and we hear the solemn voices issuing forth: "How amiable are thy tabernacles, oh! Lord of hosts! Blessed are they that dwell in thy house. Come, let us worship and bow down; let us kneel before the Lord our Maker."

As we enter this sublime house of prayer, the paltry vanities of earth pass away from our sight. Our souls are drawn upward from the world; and something of the feeling which overawed the disciples on the Mount of Transfiguration steals over our spirit. Before the soul's inner eye are unfolded things the most tender, the most melting, the most soothing, and the most lofty and majestic. At one time we are lifted into adoring rapture as we hear the voice of inspiration chanting forth, "The heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth forth his hand-work. Day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge." Then the mighty roll of triumphant anthems shakes the arches. "Oh! sing unto the Lord a new song; for he has done marvelous things. His right hand and his holy arm have gotten us the victory. Let the sea roar, and the fullness thereof; the world, and they that dwell therein!"

And then, again, a low and plaintive sound steals upon the ear, like a lamentation for the dead. As we listen, we hear a voice, as the voice of a mourner wailing forth, "Have *mercy* upon me, oh, God! according to thy loving kindness; according to thy tender mercies, blot out my transgressions. Create in me a clean heart, and renew a right spirit within me. The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, oh, God! thou wilt not despise!"

Thus every utterance of devotion, from the loftiest praise to the lowliest penitence, finds here a place. In this "epitome of the Scriptures" nearly everything that belongs to the divine glory or to the Christian's experience is embodied. Both the external universe of God and the internal realm of the human heart are alike unfolded. All that can alarm the wicked, revive the penitent, console the afflicted, and elevate the saint are to be found in this marvelous and comprehensive Book of Psalms. Sweeter are they than honey, and the honey-comb.

A few significant facts in regard to this unique book of devotion may be of interest to many of our readers. The name of this book is "the Psalter"—the collection of Psalms. A psalm is a sacred poetic composition, adapted to be sung with an instrument of music. The Hebrew name of the book is *Praise-songs*. It contains one hundred and fifty separate compositions. One of them extends to one hundred and seventy-six stanzas; another contains but a brace of verses. There are about 2,500 verses in the whole collection. It is common to speak of the entire book as the "Psalms of David." Whereas, it is probable that only seventy-three psalms—or about one-half of the collection—are from the inspired pen of the poet-king of Israel.

Twelve of the sacred songs are ascribed to *Asaph*, a man of exquisite delicacy of feeling, who lived during David's reign, about 1,000 years before the advent of Christ. Two of them are ascribed to that universal genius, King Solomon. That "lofty and melancholy psalm," the *ninetieth*, which has been chanted as the funeral march of so many a departed saint, is universally held to have been written by *Moses* himself. It is probably the oldest of psalms, as Damascus is the oldest of cities. How magnificently this ancient lyric opens! "Lord! thou hast been the dwelling-place of thy people in all generations. Before the mountains were brought forth, or ever thou hadst formed the earth and the world, even from everlasting to everlasting, thou art God!"

The authorship of sixty of the psalms is somewhat uncertain. A portion of them are ascribed to the "sons of Korah." One is attributed to the pen of Heman, another to Ethan the Ezrahite, who both lived in the reign of Solomon. But, however various the pens that inscribed them on the parchments, they all bear the same internal evidence of a celestial inspiration.

Martin Luther styled the Book of Psalms "an epitome of the Word of God—a little Bible in themselves." They have been read, and sung, and studied, and prayed over, and wept over for twenty-five centuries of time. The most ancient of them has been in existence for 3,300 years; the latest written was composed at least 2,300 years ago. While the *Iliad* of Homer and the *Æneid* of Virgil have been enjoyed by the intellects of the learned few, yet the *Praise-songs* of David and Moses have been the heart-heritage and delight of the lowliest as well as the loftiest. Scholars, statesmen, and poets have all united in extolling the incomparable beauty of these songs of Zion. Lamartine, in his florid French, exclaims: The Book of Psalms is a vase of perfume broken on the steps of the temple, and shedding abroad its odors to the heart of all humanity. The little shepherd has become master of the sacred choir of the universe. A chord of his harp is to be found in all choirs, resounding forever in unison with the echoes of Horeb and Engedi. David is the psalmist of etern

The Lost Image.*

A STORY.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE RETURN.

THE rose-leaves began to be tossed by the fingers of the rude Fall winds, and the thistle-down in gauzy clouds like the ghosts of Summer birds was driven on purposeless errands, when the family of Daltyre thought of exchanging the lawn for the pavement. Pat was packed off in advance with the horses. The family, between the sun's rising and setting, had made the transit from the gentle sounds of busy Nature to the din of busy men.

Fleetwood took the same interest in Nina as would Dr. Clinicus in chancing upon and identifying the veritable locust who during the plagues of Egypt breakfasted upon Pharaoh's choicest leeks, and as the Bedouin of insects skirmished around his majesty's nose.

Nina was the vindication of his pet theories. She gathered up in her experience the raveled edge of much of Fleetwood's speculation. She was as transparent as a mountain lakelet, yet a lakelet whose mirror was occasionally mottled by the wind. She was so rare and original a character, with such alternate flashes of rudeness and grace, gentleness and decision, that Fleetwood cherished her as a Paris-returned mantuamaker does her new form, decorated in the last mode and pirouetting for customers in a glass case.

Julia seemed to have found her affinity in Nina, as some loose philosophers say; and as they entered the great city once more she contemplated with positive pain their separation. Nina was invited unlimitedly to remain with them and become Julia's sister. She seemed an actress successively cast in different *rôles*—now playing the part of daughter to a spinster, and now of sister to a mate.

Fleetwood was to manage his own specimen. Julia would not permit Nina, who quivered with delight in anticipation of joining her old friends, to return alone; for she desired to make terms with Mr. Fattledee, who had the first claim upon the child—at least was entitled to a wrecker's bounty—that she might retain a share in Nina's affection.

In order to mature plans, a day was consumed before the trio stepped into the carriage, after a late dinner, to hunt up Van Antwerp Fattledee, Esq. It was not difficult. As they drove up, a gig stood at the gate, which caused the party to fear lest some one might be ill within. Nina had talked rapidly as one familiar object after another was recognized, and clapped her hands and was the first one out of the carriage as she saw the dear old house.

It is difficult to retain the soul in the body either in exceeding gladness or exceeding sorrow. Its final exit is ever through the cellar-way of grief, or through the sky-light of joy; while the face is the soul's earthly front, of which the mouth is the main exit and the eyes the windows.

Nina trembled under the racking of this her first overwhelming delight. A fire in the grate joined with the lamp in illuminating the well-known room.

Miss Simmers, partially divested of her out-door apparel, had just been brought home from the hospital by Dr. Clinicus. As Mr. Fattledee was snoozing in his broad chair, the interested naturalists were in eager conversation at the table over some rare South American specimens, which Dr. Clinicus had unfolded and spread out. Miss Simmers had also produced her entire assortment of insects—enough to make a housekeeper nervous. There were butterflies, graded in size from a speck to a silver dollar; and the colors were from Nature's own pallet—so shimmering, and varied, and dainty, that they bore the stamp of originals.

"What species is this, Doctor? I think I know the genus," said Miss Simmers, in her shrill, spasmodic voice. "Is this also from Brazil?"

"Yes, I think so. That is a—" (fumbling in a book which he had brought for its scientific classification, as though each butterfly must have a name from a language as dead as itself), "that is—let me see—which one?"

"Why, this," said Miss Simmers, holding up a highly-decorated pair of wings and examining it closely. "It isn't a butterfly at all, Doctor. It's made up."

"It can't be possible!"

"It certainly is a cheat, Doctor. Who ever did! Who ever did! What an awful city! It reminds me of the manner in which I was deceived the first time we met, Doctor; and of that poor little girl. I have been to the Asylum often since then."

"Do you know," said the Doctor, adjusting his spectacles, "that treachery is simply a means of tuition?"

"It certainly introduced us," replied Miss Simmers.

"Yes; and this painted deceit" (for the reader had evidently supplied an extra pair of wings and some fine wire antennæ to match) may lead us to more accurate study and new discoveries."

Mr. Fattledee—who had exhausted his every resource to trace the missing Nina, and, with Mr. Fly as a confederate, had ransacked the city—had long since subsided into a permanent mourning, and fallen back upon his religion for consolation.

He had been more regular at evening meetings. Only the night before, he was at a conference, and had occasion to remark, in his slow but earnest manner, that he was "a poor, weak, frail sinner," and had found much difficulty in "keepin' in the narrow way"; and yet, he added, in an instant of self-sacrifice, that he'd be "villin' to go through the eye of a needle" for his Master. This humble and heroic utterance was followed by a loud amen from a very slender brother, who had the appearance of having already accomplished that difficult experiment. Whereupon a newly-married man, who laughed at everything, nudged his wife and smiled just as Mr. Fattledee, suffering from perspiration, was endeavoring to regain his seat.

During the early days of his grief, he drove in front of Mr. Fly's store, filled with that vague mystery concerning books which the uneducated are apt to cherish, and called out, "Fly, Fly! Got a book about the History of Little Girls?"

Mr. Fly laughed, interrogated, and whistled without the slightest audible sound, and returned with a dollar's worth of book; which, as it contained several fair pictures of good girls, was often afterward consulted as a comforter.

Mr. Fattledee—his nap disturbed by the commotion caused by the treacherous butterfly (to which the Doctor's defective sight had made him a victim)—called out as though waking from a dream, "Cat, Cat, keep close to me."

"Poor uncle will never recover from the loss of that child. Doctor, I believe she is in his mind sleeping and waking."

The old-fashioned knocker at the outer door cut off this last remark. Miss Simmers ran into her uncle's room, to lay off her shawl and deposit her hat, and cast a glimpse into the glass; and then hastened to the door, and admitted the elegant stranger.

"Is Mr. Fattledee at home?"

"Yes, sir. Walk in."

"Is this Miss Simmers?"

With a slight courtesy, "I am Miss Simmers, sir."

"May I speak a word with you?"

"No, sir. Uncle, here is some one to see you." For Miss Simmers began to doubt his intentions, and suspect him of designing either upon her or the house.

As the Doctor walked into the hall, Fleetwood observed: "I only wished to break as moderately as possible some excellent news to you—that Nina is found, and is here with my sister. My name is Daltyre."

Miss Simmers was petrified as the girls now entered. And Nina sprang upon her neck, and dragged her into the sitting-room; and then caught Mr. Fattledee around the head, and handled him so roughly that, when she released him, saying, "My dear, dear father and mother, I am home once more," Mr. Fattledee winked his eyes very fast, rubbed them to be sure he was not dreaming, and then broke out into immoderate laughter, which cracked the chair and shook the floor. He looked and laughed again—laughed until tears ran down his cheeks and formed a rainbow of hope and assurance, as the rain and the sunshine arch the sky with God's promise.

Fleetwood and sister had been hardly noticed or introduced.

"These are my dear, kind friends, who saved me and brought me back."

And Miss Simmers gathered up her bugs and offered seats.

"Who is that looking in the window?" said Miss Simmers.

"Ah! that's Pat," cried Nina; for he ran up to see the meeting.

She brought him in, and presented him as her guardian and protector.

As Mr. Fattledee shook hands with the new-comers, his first and only words, in the midst of his tears, were, "God is good."

The story was too long for anything more than ejaculations. Fleetwood and Julia were compelled to return alone, with the promise that Nina would call often, and with the abiding satisfaction of having brought joy to a humble home.

It was soon after apparent that the little orphan from the asylum had outgrown the tutilage of these kind friends, unless she desired to take a scientific course, and she was permitted to pursue her studies with Julia Daltyre under her excellent governess. For this purpose she daily walked to the Daltyre residence, as soon as she had reconnoitered and taken root once more in her old home.

She came across her early doll, with the faded ribbon, which Miss Simmers had preserved as her monument—that only link to her inexplicable past; and it awoke again her desire to solve the mystery of her parentage. She hung about its neck by a ribbon the curious tiny key which the hunchback had given her as a keepsake. She attached no especial value to it; only it had been a companion in her wanderings, and was associated with her terrible experiences and great deliverance.

Fleetwood had been persistent in his efforts to trace her origin. Mr. Chrystal had met Nina; and, by a comparison of dates and facts, identified her as the orphan he had rescued. Police had cleared the den in Baxter street, but without any intelligence as to the abduction. So Nina's mystery rested.

In a family like Mr. Daltyre's, Nina could absorb as much knowledge as she could take out of books. One day, while waiting for Julia, she sat alone by a window musing, when Mr. Morro, who had just called, entered unobserved, and paused to notice the intercourse which Nina seemed to have with a flower that she had just raised to her face; for her features were alive with expression, as though her mind were in active communion with the spirit of the beautiful lily.

The artist received a shock which was a crisis in his history. So unexpectedly do we stumble upon eminences from which life looks new!

"What an exquisite lily!" was his first mental exclamation. "What a glory for the canvas! And yet," ran his thought, "that face, so close to the flower, is the more beautiful."

Not a very far-fetched observation; and yet to Morro, who had worshiped Nature, it was the expression of an emotion altogether new. He was familiar with the flowers of Eden, but never consciously before perceived a bud of the upper paradise.

"That face," as he drifted on in his enthusiasm, "divine, imaged after God, is fuller, deeper, more glorious than a mere plant which exhales its perfume and waves its grace."

"Ah! Miss Nina, I have caught you at worship," he called out, as he perceived himself discovered.

"A lily to me is a kind of mental mirror, in whose whiteness I can look and find out who I am. It is a great relief, Mr. Morro, to find out who we are. Its perfection shames while it animates me."

"I dare not betray to you my thought, nor tell you which of the two lilies is the fairer."

"Mr. Morro, can you paint that lily? Were I an artist, it would be my chief ambition!"

"If you will give it me, I will promise to reproduce it, so that you can make it one of your penates."

This incident haunted the artist as he wrought that night alone in his studio, nursing the lily lest it might fade before his brush had caught it. As he toiled and sought a new expression, its white leaves would sometimes fashion themselves into Nina's features, and he felt that over the lily was a diviner patron.

Not long after, as Fleetwood and the German were in the studio, they remarked its altered appearance. Not a landscape in sight, nor a dead limb or leaf. A countenance was limned on the easel.

"That is simply an experiment, an ideal face," observed Morro, with an affected carelessness. And yet at that early stage one might almost recognize Nina's shadow coming into substance.

"Strange!" said Morro, "I never saw it before. Strange that I could ever have been so infatuated with landscapes, when God's human trees, with mental and moral fruit and foliage, stand thick as a forest all around me."

"So you are, henceforth, to be a figure-artist," said the German.

"If I have the gift. The application shall not be lacking, at all events."

"What has brought about this sudden revolution?" inquired Fleetwood. "It would be a fine study to analyze the mental process by which our friend Morro has arrived at his new ambition."

Morro, who not only saw the flower and face, but felt the soul behind the latter in his heart, might possibly have thrown some light on the subject. But he merely observed: "We are creatures of growth. One goes out in the morning well enough acquainted with himself: and comes back in the evening another man, and requires an introduction."

"You have been familiar, from the first, with all the arguments in favor of painting figures; and we have not failed to impress them. What has finally carried you over?"

"I only know that I could not be bribed to paint a landscape. In fact, I believe in the doctrine of metempsychosis. Not that my old soul has a new body, but that my old body has a new soul."

"This is truly a marvelous conversion," said Fleetwood. "It is apostolic. The things he once loved and gloried in he now dislikes. The change is as great as between Saul persecuting and Paul persecuted."

"Progress! my good friend. Progress! exulted Etzel. I shall yet have you as a pupil in music. For the end of every rue life is a song."

"I am what I am," replied Morro; and my whole enthusaism and life shall be given to reproduce the human countenance. O, what a vista it opens up, to deal with the mind through the features and form; to put the subtle essence of a human soul on canvas! I am amazed that I could so long have missed the highest realm of art."

A rudder is a very domineering attachment to a great ship. Cupid, as a mental helmsman, steers, with no more of a blade than a flower or a sigh, the great ship of reason and affection, and makes very little noise about it. It is the splashing of the side-wheels and the puff and labor of the machinery you hear; not the quiet larboard and starboard of the rudder, out of sight, in the water.

"Now," said the German, "I suppose Morro will ransack photographic galleries for faces, as he was wont to the woods for trees."

"Nay. I shall paint from within faces more true than you can see, and more natural."

Morro went to the roots of his art. He studied anatomy, and understood the subsurface of muscles which wrought expression, and the disposition of the bones which skeleton the features. He even wearied himself with mental and moral philosophy, the real foundation of art.

The unevenness in the current of a river can best be accounted for by an acquaintance with the formation of the river-bed. So the mind guides the expression of the face. An artist who forms a mistaken idea of his subject's character always misses the true likeness. He fits his features to the wrong soul; and they are only the disguise of the man, however accurate the measurements.

[To be Continued.]

* Entered according to Act of Congress, in the Clerk's Office of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York. Dec. 28th, 1867, by HESAR C. BOYES.

FREEMASONRY.—III.

REV. CHARLES G. FINNEY.

WE are prepared in this number to take up the question, *How are the public to know what Freemasonry really is?* This we may answer

1. *Negatively.* (1.) Masonry cannot be known from a perusal of the eulogistic books which adhering Masons have written. Of course, they are under oath in no way whatever to reveal the secrets of Masonry. But it is their *secrets* that the public are concerned to know. Now their eulogistic books, as any one may know who will examine them, are silly, and for the most part little better than twaddle. If we read their orations and sermons that have been published in support of Masonry, and the books that they have written, we shall find much that is silly, much that is false, and a great deal more that is mere bombast and rhodomontade. I do not say this rashly. Any person who will examine the subject for himself must admit that this language is strictly true. But I shall have occasion hereafter, when we come to examine the character of the institution, to show more clearly the utter ignorance or dishonesty of the men who have eulogized it.

Let it be understood, then, that *adhering* Masons do not profess to publish their *secrets.* And that which the country and the church are particularly interested to understand they never publish—their oaths, for example; and, therefore, we cannot tell from what they write what they are under oath to do.

(2.) *We cannot learn what Masonry is from the oral testimony of adhering Masons.*

Let it be pondered well that every one of them is under oath in no way whatever to reveal the secrets of the order. Hence, if they are asked if the books in which Masonry has been published are true, they will either evade the question or else they will lie; *and they are under oath to do so.*

Observe, *adhering* Masons are the men who still acknowledge the binding obligation of their oaths. Now, if they are asked if those books truly reveal Masonry, they consider themselves under an obligation to deny it, if they say anything about it. And, as they are well aware that to refuse to say anything about it is a virtual acknowledgment that the books are true, and would therefore be an indirect revelation of Masonry, they will almost universally deny that the books are true. Some of them are ashamed to say anything more than that there is some truth and a great deal of falsehood in them.

(3.) As they are under oath to conceal the secrets of Masonry, and in no wise whatever to reveal any part of them, their testimony in regard to the truthfulness or untruthfulness of those books is of no value whatever. It is mere madness to receive the testimony of men who are under oath, and under the most horrid oaths that can be taken—oaths sustained by the most terrific penalties that can be named to conceal their secrets and to deny that they have been published, and that those books contain them—I say it is downright madness to receive the testimony of such men, it matters not who they are.

2. *Positively. How, then, are we to know what Masonry is?* I answer: (1.) From the published and oral testimony of those who have taken the degrees; and afterward, from conscientious motives, have confessed their error, and have publicly renounced Masonry. But it has been said that these are *perjured* men, and therefore not at all to be believed. But let it be remarked that this very accusation is an admission that they have published the truth; for, unless they have published the secrets of Masonry *truly,* they have violated no Masonic oath. Therefore, when Masons accuse them of being perjured, the very objection which they make to the testimony of these witnesses is an acknowledgment on the part of Masons themselves that they have truly published their secrets.

But again. If to reveal the secrets of Masonry be perjury, it follows that to accuse the revealers of perjury is itself perjury; because by their accusation they tacitly admit that that which has been published is truly a revelation of Masonry, and therefore a violation of their oath of secrecy. Let it then be understood that the very objection to these witnesses, that they have committed perjury, is itself an acknowledgment that the witnesses are entirely credible, and have revealed Masonry as it is. And not only so—but, in bringing forward the objection, they commit perjury themselves, if it be perjury to reveal their secrets; because, as I have said, in accusing the witnesses of perjury, they add *their* testimony to the fact that these witnesses have published Masonry as it is. So that by their own testimony, in bringing this charge of perjury, they themselves swell the number of witnesses to the truthfulness of these revelations.

(2.) *Renouncing Masons are the best possible witnesses by whom to prove what Masonry really is.* (*a.*) They are *competent* witnesses. They testify from *their own personal knowledge of what it is.* (*b.*) They are in the highest degree *credible* witnesses. First, because *they testify against themselves.* They confess their own wrong in having taken those terrible oaths, and in having had any part in sustaining the institution. Secondly, their testimony is given with the certainty of incurring a most unrelenting persecution. *Adhering* Freemasons are under oath to persecute them, to destroy their characters, and to seek to bring them to condign punishment. This we shall see when we come to examine the books. *Adhering* Masons have persecuted, and still persecute, those that reveal their secrets, just as far as they dare. They are in the highest degree intolerant, and this every Mason knows. In a recent number of their great Masonic organ, published in New York, they advise the Masons in Oberlin in no way to patronize those who oppose them. Those who renounce Masonry are well aware of their danger. But, notwithstanding, they are constrained by their consciences, by the fear and love of God, and by regard to the interests of their country, to renounce and expose it. Now, surely, witnesses that testify under such circumstances are entitled to credit; especially as they could have had no conceivable motive for deceiving the public. Their testimony was *wrung* from them by conscience. And the authors of the books that I have named, together with several others—such as Richardson, Stearns, and I know not how many others—are sustained by the testimony of *forty-five thousand* who publicly renounced Masonry, out of a little more than fifty thousand that composed the whole number of Freemasons then in the United States. Now, it should be well remembered that the five thousand who still adhered belonged almost altogether to the slaveholding states, and had peculiar reasons for still adhering to the institution of Masonry. And, further, let it be distinctly observed that, as they adhered to Masonry, their testimony is null, because they still regarded themselves as under oath in no wise to reveal their secrets; consequently, they would, of course, deny that these books had truly revealed Masonry. I say again, it is mere madness to receive their testimony.

HOW TO LOVE GOD.

BY REV. F. W. BEECHER.

I AM greatly interested in the case of a young man who has once been a member of a Christian church, but who now does not think he is a Christian, and does not understand how to become one.

All the stock in trade-phrases of religious exhortation and direction are sapless to him. It does not reach him to tell him to trust in the Saviour, to have faith in Christ, to repent of sin and come to Jesus for forgiveness. The metaphorical terms—such as getting low at the foot of the Cross, and being washed in the blood of Christ—are still further off from effective influence. He is intelligent, moral, not uninterested in religious matters, always ready and glad to converse on the subject, steady in attendance at church, and attentive when there. He is not at rest, but does not come out for Christ and take up the active Christian duties, as he himself feels he should.

The difficulty seems to lie with the emotions, rather than with any intellectual bias or twist. He is simply indifferent to God and Jesus Christ. Ask him, "Ought you not to love God and Jesus the Christ?" "Yes, I suppose so; but I don't, and I don't know how I can. If this is a sinful state, as you ministers say it is—and perhaps you are right—I do not feel it, and am not very sorry about it."

Making this case my text, it seems to me that this is a type of the most difficult obstacle the pastor has to meet and overcome. Not skepticism, not positive hate and dislike to God; but indifferentism, defending itself by asserting that it cannot control, shape, or change the emotions.

Doubtless, there are many who read the columns of THE INDEPENDENT who are in a similar condition. You are needing the gift of Jesus Christ. You do not feel it, even if you admit it intellectually. Toward God on your part there is no free, joyous love and happy duty. It is most true, as you say, that you cannot command your affection. But your excuse is the accusation made against you, the evidence of your sin and need of a change of heart or emotional state. Life is to know and love God. A loveless state is a spiritually lifeless state. In this state you are by your own confession, even if it be in the form of an excuse. This is the home-thrust. Do you love God and his Son Jesus Christ? No. Can you? No. Then you cannot save yourself, you cannot give yourself life; you know your disease, the moral inability of your sinful state; and deliverance is ready from this sin, apathy, death, through Jesus Christ. God heals this disease through him. He is your Saviour. Will you let him save you, remove this dead emotional nature, and give you one warm, rich, loving, responsive; take away your heart of stone, and give you a heart of flesh?

But how shall you do what you cannot? See how men accomplish the most wonderful things in this life by putting themselves in the line of power. Man thus accomplishes impossibilities.

I cannot put leaves and buds on my rose-bushes; yet the other day I took them from their winter retreat, in the dark cellar, and placed them in a southern window, and now the beauty of leaves and buds, with promise of flowers, is upon them.

Men do not excuse themselves because they cannot make fruits and vegetables grow. They cannot give life; yet the thoughtful toil of the busy husbandman makes answer, availing itself of Nature's forces, doing what it can, taking seed out from granary and storehouse, and placing it in the soil. The gold of the harvest is reaped as the reward of the toil. Indeed, when examined, hardly any industry is independent; almost always consisting of two parts—one the placing in the line of power, the other that power's action.

It is the most simple and natural thing for one to do what he cannot do alone, by use of some available force not his own. One of the most wonderful applications of scientific discovery is found in the art of plating with silver and gold by the electro-magnetic battery. Suppose one to say, "I can never put a thin plate of silver over these delicate traceries." No more can he. But give him the battery and the bath. He can subject it to a subtler power, and the thing impossible is done.

Other illustrations might be used of the same principle. These are enough for the purpose. There is a similar principle in spiritual things. Man can love God by putting himself in the line of power. He cannot make himself love God, regenerate his life, make his affections pure and holy; yet he has a power of bringing this nature subject to the divine forces that will bring about this result.

The repenting sinner turning to God (though doubtless the very faith by which he moves is God's gift in some way—for, indeed, life, mind, and all are from him) yet has a consciousness of obedience as to some such command, "Repent and believe"; a consciousness of acceptance of some such invitation, "Come unto me, that ye may have life." He exercises a directing power, and brings his soul subject to the influence of heavenly forces, even the inspiring power of the spirit of Christ.

Thus you, my reader, may be able to do what by yourself you cannot do. You may bring your spiritual nature subject to the operation of the divine forces. You are conscious of a certain intelligent power of choice. The Bible recognizes this, and appeals to you to use it for God and your own welfare. You may have seen arrangements for lighting instantaneously all the burners in a large building by the electric current. Out of the current the burners are dark. There is a heavenly current to light the flame of love to God. Out of the current your hearts are dark. It is your duty, as it is your power, to bring them into the circuit.

KANKAKEE, ILL., Feb. 19th.

A WANT IN MODERN CONGREGATIONALISM.

BY REV. J. B. RANKIN.

BELIEVERS in our Congregational churches do not know each other spiritually. What means can be adopted to provide this spiritual knowledge—this spiritual acquaintance? It is the only way that we can know each other's wants; it is the only method by which we can give and receive help; it is the only method by which we can work together for our Master. No one man, without supernatural gifts, such as the discerning of spirits, can always know the actual spiritual walk of all the members of a large church. In seasons of especial quickening he may find out the quick and the dead. Then backsliders return to God; and all are willing to confess their actual spiritual state just in proportion as they are melted by the power of the Holy Ghost. But take a church of five or six hundred members, with all the changes that are incidental to them, and no one man can at any one time know all that a pastor ought to know about them. And to expect it is contrary, in the first place, to all analogy. It is contrary to the organization of labor. In a factory, every room and every department has its overseer; in the navy-yard and on governmental works, every gang of men has its captain. It is contrary to the organization of an army. A company with only a captain, or a regiment with only a colonel, would be like a rope of sand or a flock of sheep.

It is contrary, in the second place, to the best working systems of church organization. We are not ashamed to say, in this particular, the disciples of John Robinson may well sit at the feet of John Wesley. The Methodist Church is not too old to learn from us. They are agitating for lay representation. That is congregational. Let us agitate for something that shall correspond to their class system. We need it. It is not uncongregational, either in letter or in spirit. The Presbyterian Church has its board of elders, and the Dutch Reformed its consistory, a body made up of deacons and elders. In each of these churches there is a distinct class of men beside the pastor, who have some spiritual supervision of the flock; who are expected to visit, to converse, to pray with the various members of the flock; and who statedly meet the pastor, to confer with him about the wants of the flock.

This is the system of our Methodist brethren. They have a certain number of class-leaders, as they are called; the church is subdivided, and put into the spiritual charge of these leaders. They meet these classes regularly. The absent are looked up. The cold and backsliding are prayed with and prayed for. Doubtless, the system has defects. These class-leaders are not ordained officers of the church. They are appointed by the pastor; and are, therefore, in a sense, a human institution. But, certainly, the system points in the right direction.

Again, to expect a pastor to keep himself personally informed of the spiritual condition of all his flock is contrary, as we believe, to primitive methods. We are happy, on this point, to quote from a very able editorial in *The Advance*, advocating a similar system to the one here proposed: "The primitive Christians had a *corps* of pastors or elders in each church. We never read of the bishop of a local church, but of 'the bishops and deacons.' The same is true of some of our early churches in New England. They had not only the pastor, the elder, the principal teacher; but what were called 'ruling elders,' whose especial duty it was to assist in the spiritual oversight of the flock.

But what shall we do? Shall we do anything? Shall we acknowledge that we have not of late fully developed the possibilities of our system? Or shall we, in a false pride, keep silence on the subject, and let the process of disintegration and intense individualism go on in our churches? Some will recommend as the most scriptural the election and ordination of "ruling elders" for this especial purpose. There are some very able advocates of this change. Others will have the standing committees of the church—which might not unfairly be regarded a virtual board of elders—themselves undertake this work. Others still, and with them the writer is inclined to agree, would have the deacons so selected as to number and gifts that they can discharge this duty. It may be said that this takes them from their department of "serving tables." In no Congregational church are they confined to this department. They always have spiritual pre-eminence. We only propose to arrange some system by which they shall do what, not being allotted to any one, is not done at all, or is imperfectly done by one man.

But what shall be done for the women of the church? Surely they will assert their rights, if we do not. If it is thought improper for them to narrate their Christian experience in the presence of their brethren in Christ—a thing which they do to the standing committee, and which is manifestly beneficial and edifying—let there be deaconesses, as in olden time. Let these deacons and deaconesses have the whole church subdivided into companies of thirties or fifties, and let them meet once a month for spiritual conversation and prayer; and from these the pastor can keep himself informed of all the members.

If our churches are not prepared for so strict a system—though what is everybody's business is nobody's—let them hold family or neighborhood prayer-meetings; making them free, social, informal, conversational. In these people are not set up in rows on stiff settees, where they can always find the same position and posture. Besides, in them it is easy and natural to kneel, an attitude which is always good for us to take in presence of each other. Let the churches hold Christian sociables or fellowship meetings; gatherings to which only churchmembers are invited, and where the understood object of the meeting is spiritual conversation about ourselves and the condition of the church of which we are members.

This subject, which is beginning to arrest attention and discussion in our churches, is one of the most vital importance. It is not mere social knowledge of each other that we want—and we have far too little of that. We want spiritual knowledge. There can be little agreement in prayer, there can be little co-operation in the true spiritual work of the Church of Christ, there can be no close union to him who is our Head, and of whose body we are also members while we are also members one of another, without this spiritual knowledge. We do not know of a more serious hindrance to the work of the churches than this spiritual ignorance of members the one of the other, which almost inevitably results in coldness and distance, in jealousy, and pride, and unfruitfulness. And it is certainly a very suggestive fact that in the prophet's vision of dry bones the first movement was *of bone to his bone.* The flesh and sinews came only after this coming together of the related parts. And then, also, God breathed into them the breath of life, and they stood upon their feet, and became an exceeding great army.

TEMPERANCE.

THE cold-water army of Washington is making arrangements for a summer campaign, and will have meetings in the Capitol Grounds and elsewhere, at which Senator Wilson and General Cary, of the House, will be the principal speakers.

—The New England Methodist Conference, at its recent meeting, spoke out emphatically in favor of prohibition as "scriptural, constitutional, and sensible," declaring its purpose to 'fight it out on this line' till the commonwealth is redeemed.

—The several divisions of the Sons of Temperance have mapped out the City of New York into separate districts, and, when all have consulted together, a grand movement will be made to push the war into the territory of King Alcohol, and to give greater impetus to the temperance cause in this metropolis.

—The California legislature is trying to improve their license law. A bill has been presented which closes the low groggeries and leaves the gilded hells open; in view of which, a member said that the title of the bill ought to be "An act to enable the most moral and respectable citizens to make drunkards of the same class as themselves."

—No wonder a strong temperance party is organizing in Illinois. Her last two governors and half her members of Congress for fifteen years have been drunkards. One of her United States senators is practically good for nothing now from excessive drink; he is as likely to be dead drunk at home, as in the Senate and voting, when the vote on Johnson comes to be taken.

—At Sterling, Mo., a temperance society has been established on a novel plan. No man can join unless he has been an inveterate toper. The president and chief officers were selected on account of their prowess in convivial circles. For every offense against total abstinence, clearly proven, the culprit is to be dipped into the river as many times as there are members in the organization.

—A meeting of the Catholic Association for the Suppression of Drunkenness was recently held in Exeter Hall, London, the headquarters of English Dissenters and Evangelical Churchmen. Strange to say, this daring innovation has not been followed by a cry of "no popery." The meeting was presided over by Archbishop Manning, who made a strong temperance speech, and advocated the compulsory closing of public houses on Sunday.

—We are just as earnestly opposed to chewing, smoking, or snuffing as we are to rum-drinking. Rev. George Trask, of Fitchburg, Mass., is the volunteer apostle of the anti-tobacco reform, in which he has toiled, almost single-handed, for twenty years. He has published 100 different tracts on the subject. Those who wish to do good by circulating them where they are needed should send to him for a supply, enclosing such sums as they can afford to pay. His tracts for boys and girls, and for Sunday-schools, are specially worthy of circulation. The old tobacco topers cannot easily be reformed; but the young should be warned by their example.

—Mr. James Teare, the founder of tee-totalism in England, died at Manchester, on the 16th of March. Mr. Teare was sixty-four years of age, and unmarried. The only relative present was Mr. Paley, of Preston; but the funeral was attended by many temperance friends of the deceased. Mr. Teare was a native of the Isle of Man. When on his way to America, in 1834, with his master, a boot and shoemaker, Teare was persuaded by his elder brother to settle in Preston; and there, in 1831, he joined his party of abstainers from the use of ardent spirits. On the 18th of June, 1832, Mr. Teare for the first time took the ground of entire abstinence from all intoxicating liquors; and thus inaugurated the tectotal movement, which has since assumed so prominent a position.

—The editor of the Janesville (Wis.) *Gazette* states that "Senator Yates, of Illinois, has been on a spree for some weeks; but now a committee of ladies, with Bishop Simpson at their head, have got possession of him, and hope to get him sober once more. Mrs. Yates is a Methodist lady of great worth, and Yates himself often *leans* that way, (I speak theologically and not literally); hence the efforts of the good Bishop to win back this erring man to the path of duty and usefulness. If impeachment should fail for the want of Yates's vote, there would be such music in our neighboring State of Illinois as was never heard before; and the great necessity of electing sober men to office—a lesson repeated many hundred times in this country—would receive such emphasis as to pierce the dull ear of every constituency throughout the length and breadth of the land."

—A correspondent at the West, who was moved to write by seeing the article we recently published on "Drunkenness in Churches," says: "It occurred to me, when reading the article, that many of your readers would doubt the truth of the writer's remarks; and that many members of churches, who cannot conscientiously deny their truth, would censure the writer, and accuse him of aiming a blow at the church calculated to bring reproach on religion. But I can bear testimony, from my own observation, to the truth of the statements referred to. My opportunities for observation have not been small. I am a member of the Congregational Church, and a physician of over thirty years' practice. For many years I have been a hard worker in the temperance cause. I could relate scores of cases that I have known, and hundreds well authenticated, which go to prove the same thing."

—The legislature of Massachusetts has at length passed a license law, of which the Boston *Daily Advertiser*—a strong anti-prohibitory journal—speaks as follows: "It provides for the practically unlimited licensing of open bars and of places which are to be dram-shops merely. The moral sentiment of Massachusetts never should—and, unless we greatly mistake, it never will—sanction the permission by law of such a sale of liquors as this. To make sure, moreover, that the subject shall not slumber, but that it shall enter into local politics, with such organization of parties and general commotion as shall make the law a nuisance to the whole public, provision is made for submitting annually to popular vote in the various cities and towns the question of the sale of liquors to be drunk on the premises. The effect of these two provisions, we venture to predict, will be an organized reaction in favor of prohibition within two years, sweeping the legislation of this winter from the statute-book, and making the prospect of moderate and sound action upon this subject more distant than ever."

—O. B. Curtis, principal of public schools in Sturges, Michigan, writing on the day after the election in that state, says: "At 2 o'clock yesterday one hundred and eight ladies went to the polls in this place, and, in a separate box, unanimously voted prohibition against intoxicating drinks. They were preceded by a beautiful banner, on which was inscribed:

'WE VOTE PROHIBITION, YES.'

'SHALL KING ALCOHOL REIGN?'

'Is there no rock of safety
For the savior of the people?
Yes, there is a rock of safety—
'Tis the ROCK OF PROHIBITION.'

The idea was ridiculed beforehand, and many remained at home, through fear that but few would go; but nine-tenths of the ladies of the town of 2,500 inhabitants would turn out were the affair to be repeated. This was a novel but interesting spectacle—to see the wives, daughters, mothers, and sisters of members of all and no denominations and sects, of Democrats and Republicans, of sober and inebriate men, passing quietly and innocently as the falling snow-flakes to the polls, through a large crowd of spectators, and recording their votes for the right. The tongues of the rowdy, of the drunkard, of the profane cleaved to the roof of their mouths. Fathers, husbands, sons, and brothers were present; and who would *dare* to misbehave? One low specimen had the temerity to attempt an indecorous remark; but in an instant a score of arms were outstretched to choke off the expression. The voting done, the ladies quietly repaired to their homes."

MISSIONARY NEWS.

THE Seventh-Day Baptist Missionary Society supports sixteen missionaries in the home field, and has a single mission church in China of twenty members, with a native pastor, but no missionary at present.

—The Methodist missionaries in India have protested earnestly against the appointment of a resident bishop. They will be very glad to receive a visit from one of the home bishops, but are not yet ready to call any man master on their own ground.

—Within the capital city of the Island of Madagascar, where so lately such terrible persecutions were suffered, containing a population of only 30,000, there are eight Christian congregations, with 12,400 hearers. Each congregation has more than 200 communicants. Within the villages of the country sixteen other churches have been founded.

—A great awakening has occurred at the American Methodist mission station of Shahjehanpore. It has taken hold on high-caste and low-caste natives, leading them in some instances to come in families for Christian baptism. The uncommon sight of women as well as men coming publicly to this ordinance served still further to move the community. Ninety-nine persons were baptized within two weeks.

—Twenty-five different societies which have their agents in India support upward of 550 missionaries, and, in connection with the Bible and Tract Societies, expend annually about a million and a half of dollars on that field. The British Government expends there annually over three and a half million dollars in secular education. There are in British India, including Burmah and Ceylon, 1,550 native churches and 214,000 native converts, with probably 100,000 boys and girls receiving instruction.

—The Colonial Government of South Africa has long had under its care a hospital for lepers, and at its request Moravian missionaries have for fifty years been intrusted with its spiritual care. These self-denying men have baptized many poor lepers, and the authorities have not objected to the fact that the Moravians insist on a thorough conversion of the heart, however distasteful it may at times have been to them. They have now taken this spiritual care from the missionaries and bestowed it upon a clergyman of the Established Church.

—*The Annals of the Propaganda* give a flourishing account of the financial state of this great Roman Catholic Missionary Society. It has received the past year 5,145,558 francs, which is equal to $987,947 in gold. This sum is much less than is expended for Protestant missions; but is, no doubt, more economically applied. The missionaries are much more nearly self-supporting. The *Annals* is the only Rom. Cath. missionary paper, and is circulated to the amount of 233,300 copies per month, in ten languages. The English edition consists of 20,000 copies.

—The Cathedral of St. Peter's, in Treves, Prussia, claims to possess the seamless garment of our Saviour, for which the soldiers cast lots. It was given to the cathedral by the Empress Helena. It is exhibited but four times in a century. At the last exhibition of it, in 1844, 1,100,000 pilgrims visited Treves to see it, and numerous miracles of healing are said to have been performed. Next year it will be again exhibited; and, says a Roman Catholic paper, "the sick and infirm will return healed, the blind will see, the deaf hear, the dumb speak to render thanks to Jesus Christ, and all these marvels will come to pass in the light of day."

—The two Esquimaux, whom the Moravians have sent from the missions in Labrador to preach the Gospel to the more distant heathen, are spoken of as men who possess "a good knowledge of Scripture, a good flow of words, and a right humble opinion of themselves." One of them, Daniel, took with him a wife, four boys, and a sick infant, who died a few days later. The other, Gottlob, takes his wife and two children, one of them a poor crippled daughter, who will probably not live long, and who had to be carried on a stretcher to the boat. On the evening before they started, "a beautiful rainbow spread its arch over Daniel's boat in the bay, and Gottlob's tent on the shore, which the men regarded as a token of God's mercy as it had been to Noah of old."

—The Protestant Syrian College at Beirut has now two classes, of which the sophomore contains eleven students and the freshman nineteen. Especial attention is given to the thorough mastery of the classical Arabic, which is so highly prized in the East. There is a very valuable medical department connected with the college, for which funds are being collected in this country. The officers of the institution gained great credit by predicting the meteoric shower of Nov., 1866, when on the predicted night there was such a brilliant storm of meteors that the most bigoted were obliged to confess the superiority of Christian learning. A prediction of the eclipse of the sun gave them similar support. The course of study pursued is of the same grade of our own younger colleges.

—A letter from Rev. D. Trumbull, of Valparaiso, for which we have not room, informs us that his Protestant church there has secured a most excellent site for a new edifice. It is designed to seat 600 hearers. They hope to raise about $35,000. Mr. T. is anxious to secure the old church for Spanish preaching, and would be glad of aid for this purpose. The cost would be about $10,000, and the cashier of the New Haven Bank will receive money for this purpose. In Santiago land has been bought for a new Protestant church. The building will cost $7,000 more. Messrs. Trumbull, Gilbert, Merwin, Sayre, Gay, and Martin are preaching either in English or Spanish in various parts of Chili. At Mr. Trumbull's church there were 100 communicants present at the last communion. The American and Foreign Christian Union is laboring efficiently in that country.

lister, by a council convened with the Lewisburg Baptist church, Pa.

King, Jonas, D.D., Cong., has been again prosecuted by the Holy Synod of Greece, on a charge of blasphemy, contained in his "Answer" to a pamphlet by the Bishop of Carysaña.

Levings, Mr., Cong., (not Mr. Seaton), is temporarily supplying the pulpit of the Congregational church in Georgia, Vt.

Libby, C. O., F. Bapt., Wells, Me., goes to Dover, N. H., as secretary of the Free-will Baptist Foreign Missionary Society.

Macrorie, Mr., Epis., England, bishop-elect of Natal, who was denied consecration, has concluded to remain with his parish, at least for the present, leaving Dr. Colenso master of the situation.

McLeod, Dr. Norman, Presb., Scottish missionary delegate to India, has been attacked with dysentery at Calcutta, and ordered home.

Parker, Dr., Epis., of Amherst Mass., preached in St. James church, Greenfield, on "Episcopacy and Bigotry," as bearing on the Tyng case.

Smith, Prof. H. B., delivered a lecture last week on "Increase Mather and His Times."

Smythe, William, Cong., professor in Bowdoin College, Me., died suddenly, April 4th. A good man, an enthusiastic scholar, an early and life-long Abolitionist.

Taylor, Edward, Cong., of Binghamton, formerly of Brooklyn, has recently returned from a visit to the Holy Land.

Trafton, Mark, Meth., late pastor of the Memorial church in Springfield, Mass., is appointed to a Meth. church in Providence, R. I.

The Children's Column.

MY JUDGE.

The world is all covered with snow, mamma,
The world is all covered with snow;
And my blood bounds quick, and my young feet fly,
As back and forth I go.

And my cheeks are red as the glowing light
That peeps over the eastern hills,
When the world wakes up from its sleep of night,
And the sunlight warms and thrills.

And I run for my mitts and hood, mamma,
And my cloak, so thick and snug;
Then I get my rubbers, and put them on;
I'm warm as a bug in a rug.

And I tumble about on the fresh, clean snow,
And roll it all up in a ball;
And over and over I make it go,
'Till I have a man, so tall.

I get a pipe and put in his mouth,
And a cane to hold in his hand;
A hat for his head, and shoes for his feet;
And he looks like a Judge on a stand.

And I dance all round my Judge, mamma,
In my noisy, happy glee;
And wonder if other boys and girls
So jolly a sight can see.

And I play in the snow all day, mamma,
'Till the twilight 'gins to creep,
And cover the earth with its starry veil;
Then I'm off to my welcome sleep.

I bid my Judge good night, mamma,
Till morning dawns again;
But the *rain* comes in, like a sly old thief,
And the rain don't like snow men.

It drives him away very fast, mamma—
It's a cruel, pitiless rain;
And when I go out there's nothing left
But my snow man's hat and cane.

I will keep them safe, as memories dear
Of a snowy April day—
The battered old hat and broomstick-cane
Of my Judge that melted away.

HATTIE.

THE BIRDS' TROUBLE.

BY ABBY SAGE.

Wilbour and Amy live with their auntie, in a house by the river. The house is very pleasant indeed. It is low and unpainted, and the rain and sun have tanned it a very dark brown. It is two-stories high in front; but the roof slopes off so slantingly at the back that the eaves almost touch the ground. From the front-door you can look off on the many-colored river—blue, and gold, and purple in the sunlight, and silvery gray and pale ashen on rainy days. Over the porch a woodbine goes climbing nearly to the roof, and a rose-bush pushes in at the second-story windows. There are two great snow-ball trees on each side the garden-walk, and a sweet-scented syringa bush just beside the gate. Beside these, nasturtiums, and portulacca, hollyhocks, four-o'clocks, larkspurs, and asters keep the place bright from early summer to late fall. Is it not a very pleasant place for two children to call their home?

In the very corner of the garden is a spreading, dwarfish-looking quince-tree, which bears great yellow quinces every fall. It bends its lower branches almost down to the ground, so that it makes a nice little "cubby-house" underneath, where the children like to play in hot days. They creep in under the low-hanging branches, and stay there hours at a time.

One day last summer, what do you tkink they found in the quince-tree? Why, a lovely little bird's-nest, with three eggs in it. It was only a little higher than their heads, so they could both peep in by standing on tiptoe. Wilbour found it first, and he showed it to Amy. Of course, they did not even lay the tips of their fingers on the nest or the eggs, for fear the birds might not like it. The children did not see the owners of the eggs till a day or two after they found the nest. The eggs were white, speckled with brown; and the birds themselves were brown, or rather grayish, with a white stripe on their heads. But neither of the children knew what kind of birds they were.

After this Wilbour and Amy were very careful not to disturb the bird's-nest. They even gave up their play-house under the branches, and only went there very softly once in a while to see how the nest came on. Almost always the little brown mother was sitting on her eggs; and she looked back at the children, with her bead-like eyes, as if she was sure they meant to do her no harm.

Then they scattered crumbs thickly at the roots of the quince, and they often spent hours digging in the soft, black mud down by the river for angle-worms, to feed the birds. When they got a box full of these, Wilbour would take it up to the tree, and empty it on the grass, so that Mrs. Bird could find them when she left her eggs for something to eat.

One day, as the children went to take a peep in at their birds, they found Mrs. Bird very much excited; but not more than Wilbour and Amy were when they discovered three tiny young birds, with gaping mouths, cuddled down together in the soft little nest.

What funny little creatures they were! They had no feathers, and their necks looked so long and their mouths so big. The children ran into the house to tell their auntie all about the new birds.

Now they were more careful than ever not to frighten them. And such heaps of crumbs as they scattered, such quantities of long worms they heaped up for this one nest-full, would have supplied all the birds in the neighborhood.

One day, when the little nestlings were nearly ready to fly, Wilbour and Amy were playing in another part of the garden from the corner where the quince was. They were making mud-cakes out of sand and water, and baking them in an oven made of hot stones. Just as Wilbour was getting tired of the play and ready to go into the house, a little bird flew toward him, and began to fly about his head in a circle, and then fly off a little distance, then back again, whirring her wings close to his face.

"Why, it's *our* bird from the quince," cried Amy. Just look at her! She acts as if she were going crazy."

At this the bird flew toward Amy, and went through the same movements over again.

"Let's go to her nest," said Wilbour. "She acts as if she wanted us to."

So the children ran to the quince-tree, and the bird flew before them, as if she were leading the way. Outside the branches she stopped, and began to flutter wildly about, and cry "cheep! cheep!" as if she were in great distress.

The children parted the branches and looked in. Oh! what a frightful sight they saw! Wound round the trunk of the tree was a large snake, an adder, with his head just parallel with the edge of the nest, and his bright eyes fixed on the three trembling little birds. They were all perfectly still, and did not utter the faintest "peep"; but their mother outside was incessant in her troubled cry.

The children ran into the house with all their might. There was no one to be found there. Their auntie had gone away, and the men were all at work in the field.

"What shall we do?" asked Amy, almost crying in her sympathy for the bird.

"I'll kill that snake," said Wilbour. "He shan't eat our birdies."

Wilbour quickly found a little crotched stick, which he had cut from one of the trees, and which he had called his pitch-fork. Then he cut two or three stout twigs, and took his little garden-spade. With these things he crawled softly under the branches.

The snake was there still. As soon as he saw him, Wilbour thrust the crotched stick over his head, so as to pin him fast to the tree; then he struck him with the twigs so violently as to nearly cut him in two; and when the snake seemed to be nearly dead, he called Amy in to take the spade and cut off his tail. After he seemed to be really quite dead, they both ran to the house for the tongs; and, taking away the disagreeable reptile, put it in a deep hole which Wilbour dug in the garden, and covered it with dirt.

Then how grateful the poor little mother-bird seemed when she could fly back to her nestlings. She went to her young ones, and smoothed and caressed them with her bill; and then she returned to the children, and thanked them, as plainly as a bird could, for their goodness. By and by the father-bird came home, and she told him the whole story; and always after that the birds seemed more glad than ever to see the friendly faces of the children looking into their nest. All summer long they lived in the quince, until their young ones could fly, and it was time for them all to go south for the winter months.

Wilbour and Amy keep the empty nest all safe. Next spring they will put it back in the quince-tree; and they hope the same birds will find it and settle there again.

FOREIGN GLEANINGS.

Less than 12 per cent. of the population of Ireland support the Established Church. No county contains more than 20 per cent. who accept its worship.

—The House of Lords has just yielded the privilege of voting by proxy. Hitherto a lazy lord might stay at home or go to the races and give one of his fellow peers the privilege of uttering his vote in the Upper House.

—The eruption of Vesuvius continues, and volumes of smoke and fire now issue from an opening at the base of the mountain. The present eruption has continued longer than that of any recorded in modern times.

—The pastor Athanase Coquerel, and two other free-thinking clergymen, who are not recognized as orthodox by the Presbyterial Synod in Paris, have been specially authorized by the government to give religious lectures.

—Mr. Spurgeon defends the system of replacing the present sectarian system of English schools with a purely secular one. He says that "village lads could generally carry in a hollow tooth all the religion they receive at the charity schools."

—A petition was presented on the last Sabbath in March for signatures in every Roman Catholic church in Ireland for the total disestablishment of the Protestant Church in that island. It is computed that not less than 100,000 names were affixed to it in Dublin and vicinity on that day.

—The Upper House of the Austrian Reichsrath has passed the bill by which the schools will be resumed from the clutch of the priests. Cardinal Rauscher and his friends appear to have altogether withdrawn from the assembly, as only nineteen votes were given against the bill. The measure will be welcomed by the people as even a greater boon than the Civil Marriages Bill.

—The rights of English women are fully recognized in parochial if not in parliamentary affairs. A Mrs. Sarah Wooster has been appointed by the Aylesbury magistrates to the offices of overseer of the poor and surveyor of highways for the parish of Ilmire; and, last year, four women filled similar offices in the Aylesbury district. Among other places for which it has been held that women are eligible, are those of high chamberlain, high constable, common constable, sexton, and returning officer at an election to Parliament.

—Disraeli has given a party; and it is said that so brilliant an assembly never was gathered before, save at the command of the sovereign. The proudest of the aristocracy came to do homage to the *parvenu* who has raised himself to a place above them all; and, to crown all, royalty itself mingled in the throng. Mr. Disraeli first escorted the Princess Christian, and then the Princess of Wales, while the royal princes attended Mrs. Disraeli through an admiring crowd. The new foreign office was not large enough to hold the guests, and the premier's triumph was complete.

—Herodotus and Bruce are the two travelers whose stories have been condemned as fabulous, but whose trustworthiness is being constantly proved. Three English officers saw, not long since, in Abyssinia, an operation which was described by Bruce, but which has been denied by all subsequent travelers and by the Abyssinians themselves. This was the operation of cutting a steak from the body of a living ox. The writer gives a sickening account of the alleged cruelty, adding that half an hour after the animal was walking about and feeding quietly.

—When the College of Cardinals in Rome meets, the ceremonial requires that each cardinal must arrive with a suite of three carriages. But Cardinal Lucien Bonaparte comes with four carriages, he being a prince. It is evident that great changes have occurred since the apostolic times. The cardinal is son of Lucien, Prince of Canino, and a naturalized, if not a native-born, Roman. On receiving the red hat, he promised that "he would endeavor to show himself more and more devoted to the Church, and to the welfare of souls" so that his hat might, when placed upon his tomb, cover the remains of one of the elect."

—The Prince and Princess of Wales are now fairly entered on their Irish tour. They have been received at Dublin with the wildest enthusiasm—at least, so the telegraph assures us. The Irish people are not particularly well disposed toward English domination; but they have, like their French neighbors, a Gallic appreciation of a pageant, and a facility for yielding to the glitter of the lofty titles of royalty, which is not inconsistent with a Celtic turbulent impatience of any settled authority. It is to be hoped, for Ireland's sake, that the Prince will try more successfully than usual to behave like a gentleman; as well as for the sake of his excellent wife, whose interesting state of health excites some fears that the fatigues of the journey may be too much for her.

—Numerous riots have taken place in various cities of France, which are protests against the general military proscription which virtually brings nearly every citizen into the army, thus making 1,900,000 men liable to be called into active service in case of war. These disturbances give considerable confidence to the Democratic party that the present *régime* is near its end. In Bordeaux three young men were arrested and tried for singing the "Marseillaise." On the day following the trial, bands of men paraded the streets, carrying the red flag and singing the red song, and soundly beat those policemen and citizens who interfered with them. Several arrests were made, without, however, damping the ardor of the rioters. The equestrian statue of the Emperor, with "The empire is peace" carved on the pedestal, was pelted with mire and otherwise insulted.

—The trial of the rector of the notorious ritualizing church of St. Albans, London, has been concluded, and the Court of Arches have decided, first, that the elevation of the post is illegal, and must be discontinued; second, that the court could not judge whether kneelings and prostrations in the public services were excessive—that was to be judged by the bishop; third, that burning incense is "innocent and pleasing," but the censer must not be swung so as to cense the communicants; fourth, that the mixing of water with the wine during the celebration of the sacrament was an innovation and must not be repeated; fifth, that two lighted candles and no more are allowable, as indicating that Christ is the light of the world. The points are merely formal, and the practices puerile. But it is a very small question how many pounds of wax may be consumed, compared with the question whether religion has anything to do with forms, or is a matter of the heart. Technically the decision is against, but practically in favor of the ritualists.

—A St. Petersburgh paper publishes a curious list of fines recently imposed in Lithuania by the Russian authorities. A citizen was fined 100 roubles ($100 in currency) for leaving a Russian church before the end of the service; another was fined 50 roubles for not illuminating a house he was building, though it was at the time a mere shell, without roof, staircase, or floors; another was fined 25 roubles because a servant entering his shop asked him in Polish the price of oil; the owner of a house was fined 500 roubles because one of his rooms was decorated with frescoes in which a crow was introduced, and the authorities had decided that the bird was meant for a Polish eagle; the neighbors of a deceased landowner were fined 25 roubles each for going to his funeral without permission from the police; a lady was fined 300 roubles for giving a ball without permission to celebrate her daughter's marriage, although the guests were all provided with the necessary authority. Freedom is not yet fully secured even in progressive Russia.

Selections.

THE CAPTAIN'S ERROR.

A LEGEND OF THE NAVY.

He that only rules by terror
Doeth grievous wrong.
Deep as hell I count his error,
Let him hear my song.

Brave the captain was; the seamen
Made a gallant crew—
Gallant sons of English freemen,
Sailors bold and true.
But they hated his oppression,
Stern he was and rash;
So for every light transgression
Doomed them to the lash.

Day by day more harsh and cruel
Seemed the captain's mood;
Secret wrath like smothered fuel
Burnt in each man's blood;
Yet he hoped to purchase glory,
Hoped to make the name
Of his vessel great in story
Wheresoe'er he came.
So they passed by capes and islands,
Many a harbor entered in,
Sailing under palmy highlands,
Far within the South.

On a day when they were going
O'er the vast expanse,
In the north, her canvas flowing,
Rose a ship of France;
Then the captain's color lightened,
Joyful came his speech;
But a cloudy gladness lightened
In the eyes of each.
"Chase," said he; the ship flew forward,
And the wind did blow;
Stoutly, lightly bent the Norward,
Till she neared the foe.

When they looked at him they hated,
Had what they desired;
Mutiny hold fast arms they waited—
Not a gun was fired.
But they heard the foeman's thunder
Rattling out their doom;
All the air was torn in sunder,
Crashing went the boom;
Spars were splintered, decks were shattered,
Bullets fell like rain,
Over mast and deck were scattered
Blood and brains of men.
Spars were splintered, decks were broken,
Every mother's son—
Down they fell—no word was spoken—
Each beside his gun.

On the decks, as they were lying,
Were their faces grim;
In their blood, as they lay dying,
Did they smile on him.
Those on whom he had reliance
For his daily need,
With one smile of grim defiance
Sold him unto shame.
Shame and wrath his heart confounded,
Pale he turned and red,
Till himself was deadly wounded,
Falling on the dead.

Dismal error! fearful slaughter!
Years have wandered by—
Side by side beneath the water
Crew and captain lie;
There the sun-lit ocean tosses
O'er them moldering,
And the lonely seabird crosses
With one waft of wing.

—*Alfred Tennyson.*

Christianity and Science.—The lay mind of the country, let enthusiastic skeptics say what they will, has not learned to look upon historical facts with which the Christian religion is bound up as Cicero and Cæsar looked upon the tattle of the augurs; but it is, I think, absolutely certain that the lay mind of England will accept those truths respecting the physical world upon which scientific authorities are agreed, and those conclusions respecting the documents in which the Christian religion is embodied on which scholars are unanimous. It is absolutely certain, also, that these scientific truths and philological conclusions differ in important points from the conceptions entertained regarding them by the divines and scholars who drew up the confessions of the various Protestant churches. Englishmen feel themselves bound not merely by their national character for fairness, integrity, and courage, but by their Protestantism itself, to face every statement which is true, and to face it with a welcoming smile. That clearing process which has been applied to all our knowledge must be applied to our religion. It must divest itself of every tag of superstition; and it will, we may pretty confidently infer, be in the future less ecclesiastical and less dogmatic than it has been in the past. But there is no reason to apprehend that we are passing into the Chinese phase of civilization, or that the grandeur which envelops human affairs when heaven's light falls upon them is to be no more seen in England. Christianity, the most spiritual of religions, presents no parallel to the religions of classic antiquity; it affords scope to all that is noble, great, and beautiful in man; it is the religion of conscience and of the affections; its harmony with what is divine in humanity is so profound that the circumstance has been taken advantage of to represent it as a mere elaboration of natural religion. The deliberate testimony of the wisest of the moderns, Goethe, was given to the effect that man cannot recede from the point to which he has attained in Christianity. That a religion which, in its body of spiritual truth, offers a comprehensive and benign response to all that is deepest in human nature, under what theory soever man is viewed, should be underminded by the discovery of new facts relating to the formation of the world, or man's place in the animal creation, is out of the question; and the historical evidence touching the fundamental facts of the Christian revelation stands at this moment on a basis which scholars taking rank with any in Europe hold to be impregnable.

—*St. Paul's Magazine.*

Hymns and Hymn-makers.—We have many noble hymns in our language, but these hymns are not the work of our great poets. Milton never wrote a hymn in the modern acceptation of the word; and his version of some of the Psalms is about, if not quite, as feeble as the version of Tate and Brady. Pope produced one hymn remarkable for vapid thought and overstrained sentiment. Themson, like Coleridge, wrote a grand piece in blank verse which he calls a hymn; but it may be more justly termed a sacred poem. Moore and Byron tried to compose hymns, and failed ignominiously. Wordsworth and Tennyson have not tried at all. Mrs. Browning in early life composed one at least not unworthy of her genius; but she withdrew it from publication, and it is unknown to readers of her works. The "Book of Praise," which, with some grievous deficiencies, is perhaps the best hymn-book in the language, contains a few written by poets; but the most popular hymns in the collection, and the hymns most worthy of being popular, are the production of versifiers who are unknown in the world of poetry. The fact, we think, is incontestible; but the reason for the fact is not very obvious. Our greatest poets—Spencer, Milton, Wordsworth, for example—are in the highest sense of the term religious poets. Yet they could not write hymns; while men of slight genius, but much fervor, like Toplady, Wesley, and Watts, have produced some that bid fair to last as long as the *Paradise Lost* itself. There is no species of composition more affectionately received, or more likely to confer permanent popularity on the author, than a good hymn; but this kind of immortality is seldom granted to the poets.—*London Express.*

A Model Village.—The future model village of New England, as I see it, shall have for the use of its inhabitants not only a town hall and a town library, but a town laundry, fitted up with conveniences such as no private house can afford, and paying a price to the operators which will enable them to command an excellence of work such as private families seldom realize. It will also have a town bakery, where the best of all bread—white, brown, and of all grains—shall be compounded; and, lastly, a town cook-shop, where soups and meats may be bought, ready for the table. Those of us who have kept house abroad remember the ease with which our foreign establishments were carried on. A suite of elegant apartments, a courier, and one female servant were the foundation of domestic life. Our courier boarded us at a moderate expense, and the servant took care of our rooms. Punctually to the dinner-hour every day, our dinner came in on the head of a porter, from a neighboring cook-shop. A large chest, lined with tin, and kept warm by a tiny charcoal-stove in the center, being deposited in the ante-room; from it came forth, first, soup, then fish, then roast of various names, and, lastly, pastry and confections—far more courses than any reasonable Christian needs to keep him in healthy condition. And, dinner being over, our box, with its *debris*, went out of the house, leaving a clear field.—*Mrs. Stowe.*

PEBBLES.

At a recent railroad *fête*, the following rather old-fashioned sentiment was given: "Our mothers—the only faithful tenders who never misplaced a switch."

A three-year-old, returning from her first visit to church, asked for a cup of water, that she might christen her doll, just as the minister did the baby.

"You ought to acquire the faculty of being at home in the best society," said a fashionable aunt to an honest nephew. "I manage that easy enough," responded the nephew, "by staying at home with my wife and children."

On some railroads it is customary to have a lock on the stove, to prevent the passengers from meddling with the fire. A conductor, being asked why they locked the stove, replied that "it was to prevent the fire from going out."

The pompous epitaph of a close-fisted citizen closed with the following passage of Scripture: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord." "Dat may be," soliloquized Sambo; but when the old man died *de Lord didn't owe him a red cent!*"

An old Marquesan chief, on being told by a missionary that in Heaven there was no year, summer, or thirst or sickness, or death, replied, "That will be a good place for cowards, and lazy folks, who are afraid to fight and too lazy to climb bread-fruit and cocoanut trees."

A child in an English Sunday-school, being called upon to say her text, promptly delivered herself of the following: "He that hatched me hatched my Father also." After some questioning, it was discovered that the passage which the little innocent intended to repeat was, "He that hateth me hateth my Father also."

A gentleman, who last week stayed out very late, on his tardy arrival at his domicile, was thus accosted by his anxious spouse: "Why, my dear, I was afraid you had spoken!" "Spoken, my love! What do you mean?" "Well," was the rejoinder, "it would have been ungrammatical to say that I was afraid you had Speked."

Milk is for babes, but butter is for Henry Ward Beecher. Yet this diet for a strong man should not be strong. Hear the reverend casuyist eulogize fresh butter: "When the millennium comes, it will be known by the universal prevalence of sweet, pure butter!" But so depraved are people now that myriad pounds of execrable grease are patiently consumed by people, whose degraded taste submits to this enormity without a gasp, a resistance, or even attempted reformation!"

Commercial Notices.

Make a Good Action Effect.—If you send your wife a sewing-machine, be sure that you are not giving her a source of perplexity, in the shape of intricate machinery, liable to soil her attire, thus shocking her ideas of cleanliness and making the effort to show her appreciation of your gift a positive bore. The Weed Sewing-Machine is reliable, very simple in construction, and has shields to protect the work and dress. This is why it is universally recommended for family use.

Parisian Honors.—We submit the following to our readers. Comment is unnecessary:

"At the Paris Universal Exposition, Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, 625 Broadway, received the gold medal, and the only one awarded for the most perfect sewing-machine and button-hole machine exhibited. J. C. Derby, New York,
"U. S. Gen. Agent for the Exposition."

"The only gold medal for the manufacture and perfection of sewing-machines and button-hole machines was awarded to Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, of New York.
"Henry F. Q. D'Aligny,
"Member of International Jury and Reporter of same."—*Demorest's.*

Franklin's Whistle.—Dr. Franklin, when a child, paid all his money for a whistle, that was useless to himself and a great annoyance to his friends. He "was sold"; but not so badly as those who buy the health-destroying common Saleratus found in our markets. Pyle's Saleratus is pure and wholesome. Sold by grocers everywhere, in pound packages.

The Liberal Christian takes the place of *The Christian Inquirer*, which was established in 1847, and for twenty years was regarded as one of the best religious papers in the country. The new and enlarged paper is published at 82 and 84 Nassau street. Specimen copies are sent free to any address. Dr. Bellows's spiritual European letters are being reprinted from its columns, and are sent free to every new subscriber. Address J. N. Hallock, Manager, P.-O. Box 6695, New York City.

The Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural, healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists.

Shaler's Family Scale.—We invite the special attention of all housekeepers to the advertisement of Alvah Bushnell, 32 Courtlandt street, New York. He offers for sale a new and desirable article in the way of family scales. It is the most complete thing of the kind we ever saw, and should be in every house in the nation. It has a face like a clock, and is so simple that a child can use it.

David's Prize Soap, the result of 40 years' experience on the part of the manufacturer, is recommended to housekeepers as economical, without injurious properties, made of the best materials, and doing the work quickly and in the best manner. Try it. You'll like it. All good grocers sell it.

In heathen lands, in Christian climes,
Priests, deacons, bishops, and the Pope,
All preach up cleanliness sublime
And recommend David's Prize Soap.

Colgate and Company's Aromatic Vegetable Toilet Soap is the best for toilet use. It is composed of healing ingredients, and, being combined with Glycerine, is particularly adapted to the delicate skin of ladies and infants.

All Persons desirous of having their shirts, linen, and laundry washing of the most perfect whiteness, and without being spotted, should use the Patent Soluble Bluing Bag. It never fails. Sold by all Grocers, Druggists, and by Plymouth Color Co., 106 and 108 Fulton st., N. Y.

Many in one is certainly verified by applying to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing-machine the Bruen M'f'g Co.'s New Cloth Plate, which makes of it three distinct machines, making as many different stitches. Office No. 571 Broadway, N. Y.

A great soul in a small body. Mathusek's Prize Colibri and Orchestral Pianos. Call or send for circular. Barlow & Doehler, 694 Broadway, N. Y.

NEW YORK CATTLE MARKET.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING TUESDAY, AP'L 14, 1868.

[Reported Expressly for The Independent.]

Beef Cattle.		Sheep and Lambs.	
Premium	@—	Extra. ₩ lb	9¼@10
Extra	10¼@10	Choice	8¾@ 9¼
First quality	9 @9	Good	7¾@ 8¾
Second quality	8 @7¾	Fair	6¾@ 7¾
Third quality	7¼@7¾	Common	6 @ 6¾
Ordinary quality	6¾@7¼	Spring lambs	12 @—
Average of all sales about	@16¾	Common to Fair	6@—

Cowland Calves.		Veal Calves.	
Choice	10@11½	Extra and Choice	12 @12½
Good	8@ 9½	Good	10 @11¾
Fair	6@8 75	Common	8¼@ 9¾
Inferior and Common	4@6 50	Inferior	8 @8¾

Swine.	Live, per cwt.	Dressed, per lb.
Corn-fed, prime to choice	@9 75	11½@12¾
Corn-fed, common to fair	9 25 @ 9 50	12¼@12¾

WHOLESALE COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKET.

Reported expressly for The Independent, by David W. Lewis, Commission Merchant, No. 62 Pearl street.

Commission on Butter, Eggs, Poultry, etc., is 5 per ct. Flour, Grain etc., 2½ per cent.
Marking-plates furnished when desired.

Gold ranged at 1571@1593.

Butter.—Receipts for the week were 3,405 pkgs. Quotations are 3 to 5 cts. lower than last week. There isn't any decent Old Butter in market, and its scarcity has helped the sale of New. The sales ranged as follows: Monday at 57 cts., sold on Tuesday at 55@55 cts., Wednesday at 52@53 cts., Thursday at 50@53 cts., and Friday and Saturday at 51@53 cts., and the market closes entirely bare of stock. We quote:

New Butter	51 @52
Fine Old Butter	54 @55
Fair to Good Old Butter	53 @55
Store-packed Butter	46 @48
Grease	13 @14

Cheese.—Receipts for the week were 4,775 boxes. The market is without change. We quote:

Factories, firsts	16 @17
do seconds	14 @15½
Private dairies, firsts	15 @16
do do seconds	13 @15
Common and skims	6 @11

Eggs.—Receipts this week were over 15,000 bbls. We quote market 16@2 cts. lower than last week:

Jersey, State, and Pennsylvania, per doz	21 @22
Western, per doz	20 @21
Limed, per doz	20 @20

Poultry. We quote:

Live Poultry.

Turkeys, per lb	25 @28
Roosters and chickens, per lb	20 @22
Ducks, per pair	@1 50 @1 75
Geese, Western, per pair	2 50 @ 2 75

Game.—There is scarcely stock enough coming to warrant quotations. Pigeons sold at $1 50@$2 per doz.

Brass.—With high price and a moderate supply our market is quiet and less firm. We quote:

Marrows, per bush. (2 lbs	@5 50@6 00
Medium, " "	@5 00@5 50
Kidneys, " "	@6 00@6 10
Mixed kinds, "	@5 25@5 50

Beeswax is in good demand, and prices are advanced, say 44@46c. for Southern and Western.

Tallow is in light supply, and, with good demand, prices are firm. We quote 10@12¾c.

Dried Fruits.—Dried Apples, unless fine cut or sliced, are very dull, and hard to sell at any price. Peaches are easier and more offering. There is nothing doing in the balance of the list. We quote:

Apples, State and Western, per lb	7¾@ 9¼
Peaches, peeled, per lb	16 @20
do unpeeled, halves, per lb	11 @11¾
do do quarters, "	8½@ 9¾

Seeds.—The market is quiet, with prices in favor of the buyer. We quote:

Clover, new, per lb	10 @11
Flaxseed, prime, per bush	@2 75@2 80
Timothy per bush	@2 25@2 50

Calcutta Buff, at	11¼
Do. Kips, Buff	18
Do. dry-salted	—
Black, dry	—
Green, Salted	11
City Slaughter	11@8—12
HONEY—Duty: 20c. ₩ gal.	
Cuba, ₩ gal., duty paid	55@—
Cuba (unhoneyed)	35 @— 50
HOPS—Duty: 5 cents ₩ lb.	
1867	30 @— 50
1866	15 @— 40
Bavaria	30 @— 40
HORNS—Duty: 10 ₩ cent ad val.	
Ox, B. A. & R.	6 00 @ 6 50
B. A. C.	6 00 @ 6 50
INDIGO—Duty: Free.	
Bengal, ₩ lb	1 10 @ 2 00
Madras, gold	85 @ 1 70
Manilla, gold	70 @— 90
Caracas, gold	90 @ 1 05
Guatemala, gold	1 10 @ 1 45
IRON—Duty: Bars $0.75; R. R. $0.60@0.90; Boiler and Plate, 1¼c. ₩ lb.; Rand, Hoop, and Scroll, 1¾ @ 1¾c. ₩ lb. Pig, $9 ₩ ton; Steel, 2½c. ₩ lb.	
Pig, English	—
Scotch, Eton	39 00 @ 40 00
Pig, American	38 00 @ 39 00
Bar, Eng. ref	95 00 @ 100 00
Bar, Eng., Com	85 00 @ 90 00
Sheet, Russia	—
1st quality	9—10 @ a—17
Sheet, English	—
" American	5 @— 7
LEAD—Duty: Pig, $2.00 ₩ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheet, $2.75 ₩ 100 lbs.	
Galena	— @—
Spanish, sold	6 35 @ 6 50
Bar, not	10 00 @—
Sheet & Pipe, not	12 00 @—
LEATHER—Duty: Sole, 35 —Upper 30 ₩ cent ad val.	
Oak (S) L. ₩ lb	38 @— 42
Oak, middle	34 @— 36
Oak, heavy	32 @— 34
Oak, crop	41 @— 44
Hemlock, light	23½@— 27½
Hemlock, med	25½@— 28½
Hemlock, heavy	24 @— 28½
Hemlock, flame	20 @— 24
LIME—Duty: 10 ₩ cent ad val.	
Rockland, common	a 1 50
Rockland, extra	a 2 00
LUMBER—Duty: 20 ₩ ct. ad val. Wholesale Prices.	
Timber, W. P.	
₩ cubic foot	a— —
Timber, Oak,	
Do	a— —
Timber, Gulf	
Do	a— —
East'n Spruce	
per M	a 20 50 @21 00
Shingles, 18inch	— @— —
Do. shaved, ₩	a— —
Do. sawed, ₩	a— —
Do. Sawed, ₩	a— —
Do. Cedar, ₩	a— —
qual., ₩ M	a— —
Do. Cypress	a— —
2 foot	a 3 75
Laths, 4, 4½, M	a 3 75
Staves W. Obee	16 @25 00
" W. Obd	10@00 @25 00
" W. Hds	6@00 @14 00
Heads, W. O	a 14 00
MOLASSES—Duty: 35 ₩ ct.	
N. O., ₩ gal	— @— 35
Porto Rico	— @— 35
Cuba Muscov	— @— 35
Cuba Clayed	— @— 45
Barbadoes	— @— 55
NAILS—Duty: Cut, 1¾c. Wrought, 2½c. Horseshoes 5 cents ₩ lb.	
Cut, 6 and 8	5 @5 25
Clinch	6 75 @ 7 00
NAVAL STORES—Duty: Spirits Turpentine, 30 cts. ₩ gal.; other kinds 20 ₩ ct. ad val.	
Turpen. S. N.	— @— —
Rosin, No. 1	4 75 a— —
Tar	— @— —
Pitch, Wilmington	3 25 a— —
Tar, N. C.	3 25 a— —
Pitch	3 37½a 3 50
Resin, common	a 2 40
Do. No. 2	2 62½ a 3 25
Do. No. 1	3 25 a 3 75
Resin, extra pale	4 00 a 4 50
OIL—Duty: Paints 10, Quves 40, Linseed, Flaxseed, Rapeseed, Fish, Whale, Sperm (Common fisheries) and Whalebone (not the product of vessels of the U. S.) 30 ₩ cent. ad val.	
Olive, Gallipoli	2 00 @ 2 12½
Olive Inc.	2 @ 2 50
Palm, ₩ lb	11¼@— —
Linseed, city, ₩ gal	1 15 @ 1 16
Do. Western	1 13 @— —
Whale, crude	72 @— 75
" Reg. Winter	82 @— 84
" Refined	90 @— —
Sperm, crude	2 00 @ 2 05
" W. Winter	2 15 @ 2 20
Red, city dist	— @— —
" filled	73 @— 75
Lard Oil, No. 1	— @— 96
Kerosene, Bbl	— @— 45
OIL CAKE—Duty: 20 ₩ ct. ad val.	
Cake, ob. c'ton	51 00 @52 50
PETROLEUM—Duty: Crude, 20c., Ref. 40c.	
Crude, 60—Gravity	— @— —
Kerosene	a— 16½
Refined, free L.S.	— @— —
Naphtha 110—115	— @— —
Naphtha 63—76	a— 40
Rosin, in bond L. S. (a white 63 lbs.)	— @— —
Refined in bond, white 110—120	— @— —
Refined, in bond, free	a— 26
Naphtha, refined (60—63 gravity)	1 25a— 1 35
PROVISIONS—Duty: Cheese, 4c. ₩ lb. Beef and Pork, 1 ct. Hams, Bacon, and Lard, 2 ct. ₩ lb.	
Beef, in bbls.	— @— —
" Cargoes	— @— —
" Mess ex	20 50 @21 50
" Prime ex	17 00 @18 00
" Prime	— @— —
" No. 2	15 00 @16 00
Pork, Mess ex	26 49 @26 75
" Prime	22 00 @— —
" Mess	— @— —
" Clear	— @— —
Lard, in bbls	12¼a— 16
Hams, salt	— @— —
Shoulders, salt	— @— —
Beef Hams, in pickle, Bbl	— @— —
Cheese, fair to prime	12 @— 14
Butter, Orange	54 @— 58
" St. Lairings	48 @— 50
" Oblo	— @— —
" Prime	40 @— 46
RICE—Duty: 2½c. ₩ lb. Rough, 1½c. ₩ lb. Pearl, 2½c. ₩ lb. Cargo, 10 ₩ ct.	
Carolina, rough	3 @— 3½
Do. clean	6 @— 6½
Do. pearled	8 @— 8½
Java, clean	6 @— 6½
Do. pearled	8 @— 8½
SALT—Duty: Fine, 24 cts. ₩ 100 lbs.; bulk, 18 cts. ₩ bush.	
Turk's Island	— @— —
Liverpool

NOTICES.

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The Independent.

THEODORE TILTON, EDITOR.
HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER.

NEW YORK, APRIL 23, 1868.

The Impeachment Trial.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE INDEPENDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 20, 1868.

THE Impeachment proceedings to-day have not been important. The Court adjourned at one o'clock till Wednesday morning, as all the evidence from both sides is in. Boutwell speaks Wednesday, and will occupy the entire day. It is expected that Evarts and Stanbery will occupy Thursday, Friday, and Saturday; and that Bingham will take the two first days of next week. This arrangement will give a verdict the last of this month, allowing the Senate two days for consultation.

Everything looks well. The President's intimate friends abandon all hope, and report him to be dejected and silent.

D. W. B.

THE NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.

IN its quaint, cosy, and sun-dazzled palace, the National Academy of Design is now holding its forty-third annual exhibition. The collection contains 538 paintings and 22 sculptures—not far from the usual number. Except Bierstadt (who is in Europe), we do not call to mind any noted Academician who is not represented. Church (who likewise is in Europe) has contributed only a small and unimportant picture; still, he is represented. Ward, the sculptor, has only a portrait-bust; but that, even though not enough, is something. And yet, while the catalogue contains all the well-known names, the old charge is still true, that the most ambitious of our artists withhold from the Academy the most ambitious of their works. These lordlier births of their genius are sure to be consigned to that solitary publicity which, among artists, is "the last infirmity of noble mind."

Everybody whose ear harbors scandal has by this time heard the oft-told tale that the National Academy is managed in the interest of a private clique. Perhaps this is true. At least, we dare not call it false. Perhaps, too, this is one reason why almost every artist, as soon as he can stand alone, steps forth from "the clique," to show that he no longer needs to lean against the Academy wall. Nevertheless, with all its faults (which we would neither magnify nor palliate), the National Academy of Design is, on the whole, the average high-water mark of American art.

Judging, then, by the Academy's long line of annual exhibitions, candor compels us to say that, although in earlier years the improvement in American art was rapid, yet within the last ten, and particularly within the last five, this improvement has been slow. Certainly the progress of the popular love for art has latterly been faster than the progress of art itself. There is an American taste for art which already demands something better than American art. Every ship that spreads a sail hitherward from Havre or Liverpool bears European pictures for Americans to buy. All our fine private galleries—such as Mr. Belmont's or Mr. Aspinwall's, in New York, or Mr. Healy's, in Brooklyn—are nine-tenths foreign. This cannot be otherwise for some time to come. We have many workmen, yet few masters. Three or four sculptors and a dozen or twenty painters are all whose names are yet justly graven at the top of the column.

Let us not be understood as holding a severe, but, on the contrary, a friendly, view of American art. We have no sympathy with the ferocious style of the chief art-criticism of the last few years. Art-criticism now needs more the gardener's knife for pruning than the wood-cutter's ax for chopping to pieces.

In judging of works of art, one ought to look primarily at their meaning, and secondly at their workmanship.

In no accusatory or fault-finding spirit, but with calm sobriety of conviction, we charge that American art, as seen in any large and representative collection like the present exhibition, evinces a lamentable aimlessness, an insufficiency of purpose, a poverty of meaning. It cannot be said that our artists are mercenary: a few are—the majority are not. Moreover, a faculty for business and thrift is not a vulgar hindrance, but a royal help, to a man of genius in any calling, even the most esthetic or religious. Nor can it be said that our artists are without a public tribunal of competent, disinterested, and unbiased spectators whose golden opinions are worth the winning. For, to go no further than our own city, there are scores of cultivated persons in it who, though they never have set a brush to canvas, are yet, as critics of pictures, far wiser, truer, and safer than three-fourths of the artists themselves. No artist, therefore, can any longer say that he has no critical public to appreciate him at his true worth or worthlessness. But every successive exhibition of the National Academy, with its crowded and variegated walls, containing always many works that are pure, beautiful, and comforting, nevertheless always make us feel that our American artists, as a class, are only half anointed to the great "calling whereunto they are called." Let any one who knows the majority of them personally, ask himself the question, How many among them all entertain such a high reverence for art, and such an absolute faith in its necessary copartnership with the highest moral and spiritual nature, as to have discovered that true lines catch their chief trueness only from a truthful mind, and that fair colors borrow their chief glow only from an illumined soul? We have among us some such men; but they are a handful.

Nevertheless, in so much technical skill of touch and handling as can be achieved without the enthusiasm of motive or meaning our artists are visibly improving year by year. For example, Thomas Cole has had no successor equal to himself in forming lofty conceptions of landscape, and in surcharging landscape painting with those eloquent meanings which it may be made to deliver; but he has left behind him twenty superiors in mere manipulation—twenty better imitators of grass, trees, rocks, and streams. The introduction of foreign pictures into this country—pictures which, though often empty and void of meaning, and full of shallowness and vanity, are nevertheless usually excellent in workmanship—have gradually crowded our artists to an unwonted degree of faithfulness in finish.

Both as to matter and manner, the exhibition this year is, on the whole, about as good and bad as its recent predecessors.

In portraiture—a branch of art altogether undervalued: ranking unjustly below landscape painting, whereas it should rank as high above it as the "human face divine" outvies the "lilies of the field"—a careful comparison between Elliott, Huntington, Baker, LeClear, Hicks, Gray, and Page, yields the palm to William Page; who, in fact, has long carried it without a surrender to any rival. Never have we seen a more living and breathing portrait than Page has painted of Charles A. Dana. If in point of knowledge, genius, and devotion—the three great elements of a great artist—William Page is not the "bright particular star" of American art, we know of no other person justly entitled to such a distinction. In every piece of his work this gray-bearded worker exhibits a patience, conscientiousness, and humility which may well put to shame the worldlier and weaker inspiration of his many competitors and few peers. No consideration of reward, no cumulation of engagements, no pressure of adverse opinions, can ever for a moment tempt him to swerve a hair's breadth from his single and Christian purpose of making every successive picture truer, purer, and higher than any he ever painted before. Yet how few artists of long-established fame paint as well at the top of the ladder as while they were yet climbing it. Happy is the man whose brush (or whose pen) loses not in middle life something of its earlier and fresher power. Page, like Titian his great prototype, seems to grow younger in art as he grows older in years. It is not possible to be a close witness of his single-mindedness, his unwearied painstaking, his perpetual study, and, above all, his daily communion with the Author of all beauty, and not to feel for this gifted and devout man a greater reverence than justly belongs to any other painter of his day and generation.

In landscape—a realm of art in which, more than in any other, our artists compete successfully with Europeans—the exhibition has specimens from Durand (who is now as venerable as the trees he paints), W. T. Richards (who never did better than in his present snow-piece), Cropsey (who never did worse than in his Lake George), Shattuck, Kensett, Gignoux, Whittredge, McEntee, and last and greatest S. R. Gifford. A picture of Sandy Hook, by Gifford, introduces a flood of sunlight so vivid, rich, and lustrous that one wonders how the tame pigments could have created so wild a glory. Of all our landscapists, Church has shown the greatest constructive or inventive power; but for conveying a pure and tender sentiment, for inspiring a quiet and holy feeling, for interpreting the reverential and religious moods of Nature, Gifford is master over all his brethren—the very George Herbert of landscape painters.

Among figure-pieces the competition is between Guy, Boughton, Wood, Edwin White, May, and Eastman Johnson; and certainly Johnson still maintains his past pre-eminence. Not his best, but his most striking, work of this year represents the boy Abraham Lincoln, sitting at a hearth and reading a book by the firelight. Eastman Johnson's great sincerity and earnestness never fail to give a mellow and magical charm to all his pictures, whatever be their theme.

The Hall of Sculpture is meagerly filled with some interesting trifles, but contains no work of masterly importance. It is a pleasure, however, to mention here that Edmonia Lewis, a colored girl, now studying in Rome, exhibits three compositions (each a little clumsy, but all very promising), representing different passages in the story of Hiawatha. Mary Bradshaw's Psyche (or, rather, an unretouched and jagged copy of it in plaster) is the first work of an artist who has an old head on young shoulders. Henry K. Browne's bronze American Eagle, triumphantly clasping in its talons a broken manacle, is a masterpiece in design and execution—albeit such symbolism, whether by birds or gods and goddesses, must always embrace too much of conventionalism to be more than partially interesting.

This general glance at the exhibition is enough for to-day. Hereafter we shall notice some of the pictures more in detail—such, for instance, as Beard's, Oertel's, Farrer's, Colman's, Nichols's, Hall's, and others—and shall name the names of some new-comers, who, like Daniel, have had the courage to venture among the old lions of the Academy.

CONVINCED BY OPPOSITION.

A CERTAIN Western man is said to have lamented that only one of his children took after him at all, and even that one took after him with a broomstick. Most men get their creeds from their fathers; that is, they either get them directly, or else get as far from them as possible.

This is being convinced by opposition. If you wish to see what it means, observe the countenance of a good Democrat reading the *Tribune*, or a good Republican reading the *World*.

We know a literary lady who had strong prejudices against impartial suffrage; but was quite brought round to it by reading Mrs. Curtis's little squib against it, "The Spirit of '76." It is not a very brilliant play—at least it does not seem so, away from Boston and its local allusions. But it satirizes woman's rights so vehemently that our friend found herself growing quite "strong-minded." To cure herself, she read a number of the *Revolution*, and experienced a complete reaction. She now prefers the heaviest farce to Mrs. Stanton's genteel comedy and Mr. Pillsbury's tragic vein.

So we know a gentleman who professes a desire to combine the aims of radicalism and the practice of good grammar. He has never got over the shock of hearing Ben. Wade begin a hearty speech in the Senate with "them resolutions." But he has of late taken to reading the *Nation*, and its persistent attacks on the worthy Ben. are bringing our friend rapidly round to the belief that he ought to be our next vice-president. "Can it be possible," he seriously asks, "that this is what the *Nation* is aiming at? If it keeps on this way, we shall have old Ben. fastened on us for another four years, right or wrong."

We deny the validity of the argument, but admit that it is according to human nature. Two wrongs do not make a right, but two angry men do something to justify each other. Charles Lamb wrote an essay to prove that an angry man was not *always* in the wrong; but all must admit that two of them keep each other in the wrong. Walt Whitman's critics have been so furious against him that his admirers have become almost equally unreasonable in behalf of "the Good Gray Poet" and "The Demiurgic Man." When the *Nation*, instead of refuting Mr. Boutwell's arguments, falls to calling him "a raging enthusiast," we hardly wonder that it helps the cause of impeachment, and leads Mr. Boutwell's admirers to demand that he also shall be made vice-president. But, really, we must stop somewhere. We cannot furnish laurels for all the unappreciated poets, nor provide offices for every sensible man who alarms the conservative weeklies.

So far as THE INDEPENDENT is concerned, we wish to keep right on and tell the plain truth. It is exaggeration that does the mischief. There is no use in it. We leave it to sedate literary weeklies to call hard names. We never accuse *them* of being enthusiasts. We go on our way with a certain bland and even sweetness, and can by no means be betrayed into cursing and swearing. This habit of profanity defeats itself, and is by no means to be excused, even in a religious journal. We know a regimental commander who abhorred swearing, and said that he cured of this trick every officer in his regiment, except the chaplain. We desire to cure every officer in the whole newspaper corps of the habit of using harsh language. But it must be confessed that the religious and the literary press are hard subjects. Meanwhile, they provoke their friends, encourage their opponents, and make converts for the other side, by the logic of opposition.

LAY-PREACHING AT THE WEST.

A MOVEMENT of great significance has begun at the West. It is little noticed as yet in the Western religious papers; but it seems to be destined to influence all the future aggressive labors of American Christianity in this country. We mean lay-preaching. No new thing, to be sure; as old as the days of good Deacon Stephen the Stoned, and Deacon Philip, who had an especial call to carry the truth to neglected classes—Samaritans and negroes—and whose daughters inherited his preaching gifts. Not new even in modern times, since the revival movement, lead by the Wesleys, Whitefield, and Lady Huntington, raised up a host of mighty preachers from the laity. The present Western movement seems to be a repetition of that of a hundred years ago; except that it is not likely to take any organic form, but rather to prove a mighty leaven of life to the religious bodies generally.

The origin of this movement may be traced to the mission Sunday-school work, which is carried to a high degree of efficiency and perfection in the West. Out of the necessities of these missions it grew; but the laborers had first learned to forget their traditional theories of propriety in the army-work of the American Christian Commission. This lay-movement may really be considered one of the many benefits we have derived from the war.

First, in his prominence before the public, with a European and American reputation, is Mr. Moody. He has been several times sketched in these columns. With no graces of manner or diction, with no advantages of education, he is a blunt, abrupt, direct and earnest speaker. He does not appeal so much to the tenderness of his hearers as he startles them with his solemn, sturdy, and tremendously earnest denunciations and appeals. He is not troubled with any delicacy or caution; but, by virtue of his very eager but kindly directness, awakens into consciousness men that could not be touched by a more refined speaker. And there is a young man, with one arm, who is Mr. Moody's other self. On packing-box or platform, he is earnest and effective. That is Charles M. Morton, whom Mr. Moody pulled out of a saloon, and who has in turn done the same thing by scores of others. A brand plucked from the burning, he is eminently useful.

If you were to take your seat in the noon prayer-meetings in Chicago, you would probably observe among those taking part in the exercises a quiet, unostentatious man, of about forty or less, in a suit of drab. His eye is cool and unsympathetic, but his whole manner is that of a man whose Christianity has taken hold upon the very roots of his life. That is John V. Farwell, the head of the largest dry-goods house in the West. Not only does he give his money without stint, but he likewise preaches. At nine o'clock every Sabbath morning he holds service in the Bridewell, and never hesitates to speak for Christ anywhere when an opportunity offers. Then, too, there is Major Whittle, superintendent of the great Tabernacle Mission School, and holding a business position of great responsibility. He is one of the most effective street-preachers in Chicago; a man who can reach the masses as well as any man in the city, but who can never be anything but a refined and polished Christian gentleman. There, too, is Mr. B. F. Jacobs, superintendent of the First Baptist Sunday-school, and a peculiarly happy and fluent speaker; and Mr. Hawley, who preaches every Sabbath, without license, in the William-street mission.

Nor are these all in Chicago. Many others there are of great zeal and usefulness. In addition to lay sermons in mission chapels, there were two hundred and fifty open-air meetings held in that city last summer. Nor must we fail to mention the sweet-voiced Quakeress, Mrs. Elizabeth L. Comstock, who is another Elizabeth Fry. We wish there were more such preachers as she, both in Chicago and in New York.

But it is not in Chicago alone that laymen are learning to use their gifts to spread the knowledge of Christ. Mr. K. A. Burnell, of Milwaukee, whose pecuniary support is provided by some truly Christian man in Boston, is in labors more abundant. The antipodes of Mr. Moody in disposition, he is like him in zeal. Sweetness, tenderness, and sympathy, we should say, are prominent traits in Mr. Burnell's character. He does not carry his point by storm, as Mr. Moody; but rather by address. In saloons, in the streets, in the children's meetings, on depot platforms, everywhere, he preaches Jesus, day and night. From state to state, from city to city, he moves, stopping but a day or two in a place. Engaged always in what he calls "sea-side service," Mr. Burnell seems to keep the example of Christ always in view.

It is not for us to draw comparisons. But to our minds there is no abler man among all the Western lay-preachers than Wm. Reynolds, of Peoria, the present president of the Illinois State Sunday-school Convention. With a mission Sunday-school of six hundred children under his care, with a large and engrossing business, one would think that he had no time for outside work. But he has been known to attend a dozen Sunday-school conventions in half as many weeks, holding open-air meetings every evening. He is a man of means and social position, with the advantages of European travel, and yet quite young. He preaches constantly in the street and elsewhere. The results following his labors are as encouraging as his labors are multiplied.

Prof. Gillett, of the Illinois Deaf and Dumb Institution, and one of the most eminent of Western Sunday-school workers, does not usually take a text and preach, as the other lay-preachers do; but he makes so many earnest "addresses" and "talks" that he has come to be ranked in the same class. And, indeed, the results of his labors are of the most encouraging character. He is a man of classical culture and a telling speaker; and, when once emancipated from his fear of assuming clerical functions, will be one of the most efficient lay-preachers.

Mr. A. G. Tyng, of Peoria, is a layman worthy of the honored name he bears. No less sturdy and no less gifted than the clerical members of his family, he does not hesitate to do so uncanonical a thing as preaching the Gospel from a packing-box pulpit, in so unconsecrated a place as the street; and that, too, without regard to any stubs and bogs that may obstruct his course.

We must not fail to do justice to Mr. E. D. Jones, of St. Louis, who fairly comes under the same head. Mr. Jones is president of one bank and cashier of another, and has half a dozen other irons in the fire; but he finds time to do most valuable service in the Sunday-school, and is besides a forcible and sometimes exceedingly humorous speaker. He is in every way adapted to lay-preaching, of which he is an earnest advocate; and, if he lived in Chicago, instead of St. Louis, he would long since have taken high rank in the list of "packing-box preachers."

The instances of lay-preaching which we have mentioned will serve to show how general is the movement. Mr. Moody and Mr. Morton are members of an Independent church, Mr. Reynolds is an Old School and Mr. Hawley a New School Presbyterian, Mr. Burnell and Major Whittle are Congregationalists, Mr. Farwell and Prof. Gillett are Methodists, Mr. Jacobs and Mr. Jones are Baptists, and Mr. Tyng is an Episcopalian in his denominational relations and a successor of the apostles in his spirit. Nor must we forget to do justice to the Western clergy, who have given the movement all the encouragement that could be desired; and who, like Moses, have been willing that all the Lord's people should prophesy.

DEPARTURE OF DICKENS.

MR. DICKENS has given his last reading in the New World, and is now one day out on the ocean on his return to his native land. We welcomed him on his coming, heartily and sincerely; and, if good wishes and sincere prayers can be of any avail, he will have a speedy and pleasant passage to his home. It is not probable that he will ever cross the Atlantic again, and we will therefore cherish the more jealously the pleasant impressions which his public appearances have made upon us. Rare things become common by their use, and it is quite natural that the enthusiasm and wild excitement which were manifested on the arrival of Mr. Dickens should have somewhat abated before he left. We were not like King Admetus giving employment to Apollo in ignorance of his divinity. We knew who Mr. Dickens was; we acknowledged our obligations to him; every one conceded, without reserve, the delight which he had afforded us. But he did not come to us to be feted, nor to be praised, nor to gratify his own curiosity, nor to gather materials to be used in the manufacture of new romances. He came here for the sole purpose of getting money by reading to us for our amusement; calculating, no doubt, as he had a right to do, the value to him in a pecuniary sense of our curiosity to see and hear a great literary celebrity. In no other manner could he have obtained any recompense from us for the great debt we owed him. And it is a great satisfaction to know that his utmost expectations have been fully realized. He doubtless carries back with him more money than he could have expected; yet he might easily have doubled the amount. He had only to name his price, and it would have been cheerfully paid. But he was not exacting. He exhibited a very generous and just disposition, and he refused to listen to the many offers that were made to him to hire himself to speculating showmen. He would consent to no arrangement which placed it in the power of a greedy manager to trade upon his popularity. All his dealings with the public were conducted in the spirit of an honorable artist; and we believe that nothing occurred during the whole of his lecturing tour to lower his character as a gentleman. The nature of his avocations and engagements did not permit him to accept of any public testimonials, or even, except in a very limited degree, of any social entertainments. The public respected his desire for privacy, and it is a cause for gratulation to know that he was never in any manner annoyed by incivilities or obtrusive attention. It was natural to suppose that, before he left us, he would be glad to avail himself of an opportunity to utter something more than a brief adieu at the termination of his readings. A few members of the press of this city, some two months since, solicited him to attend a farewell dinner to be given by the representatives of the press of the United States. They rightly judged his feelings; for he accepted the invitation with alacrity, and on Saturday evening last the dinner was given, some two hundred guests being present, representing the journalistic force of this country. The occasion was a remarkably happy one. Mr. Greeley was very properly selected as the presiding officer; and among the prominent speakers of the evening were George W. Curtis, Henry J. Raymond, Charles Eliot Norton, and Ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut. It was strictly a press dinner, and hardly a person was present who was not entitled to a place at the feast by virtue of his connection with the press. Mr. Dickens has a very rare gift of speech; his words flow with an easy grace and fullness of meaning which give a very different idea of his oratorical ability than would be gathered from his readings. He was most hearty, and we doubt not entirely sincere, in his acknowledgments of the kindnesses he had received, and of admiration of the great changes he had witnessed since his first visit to us twenty-five years ago. The one important fact that he stated was that he should not publish a book in any shape about this country; but that he should in his own journal, "All the Year Round," proclaim to his countrymen the tender respect with which he had been treated here, and bear witness for the behoof of his countrymen to the gigantic changes which had taken place since his first visit; and that this testimony should be added as an appendix, and continued as long as he or his descendants should have control of them, to the two books in which he had referred to America—meaning, of course, his "American Notes" and "Martin Chuzzlewit." Such an appendix may be necessary for his own countrymen, but it is not needed for us. Our obligations to him are so great that, if his slight transgressions had been a thousand times greater, they would have been heartily forgiven.

Those who saw, and all who heard him, and especially those who took part in the farewell banquet to him, will remember it with pleasure; for we shall never look upon him nor the like of him again.

THE LAST RAILROAD HORROR.

WHEN the Romans first conquered the Carthagenians, one of the conditions on which Scipio agreed to make peace with the inhabitants of the proud city was that they should no longer sacrifice their offspring on the altar of Baal; and we would suggest to the legislature at Albany, which has now the duty imposed upon it of settling the difficulty between the two great "railway kings," who are fighting for possession of the Erie Railroad, that the conquering party should be bound over not to slaughter, or consume in a holocaust, any more of the passengers that travel on that great thoroughfare. We do not intend to express any opinion on the merits of the great contest between the Drew party and Vanderbilt party, for it is an affair entirely beyond our proper province. But we deem it the imperative duty of every journalist in the land to enter a solemn protest against the iniquitous disregard of human life which appears to have characterized the management of the Erie Railroad. It is an outrage on public rights which must not be permitted to go unrebuked. To pass it by unnoticed would be to make ourselves participators in the guilt, after the act. The facts of the case are few and simple; the consequences are very terrible and full of future peril to the traveling public.

It was only a month ago that the directors of the Erie road published a report, furnished by their own engineer, stating that there was scarce a mile of their road, except that small part of it which was laid with steel rails, on which it was safe to run a passenger-train at the ordinary speed, and that many parts of the road could be safely traveled only by reducing the speed to twelve or fifteen miles, in consequence of the rotten condition of the rails. "Broken wheels, axles, engines, and trains off the track," says the engineer's report, "have been of almost daily and hourly occurrence for the last two months, caused mostly by defective rails." This dreadful condition of the road, being reported to the public by the directors themselves, leaves no room to question its correctness. The obvious duty of the responsible managers of the road need not be stated by us. They knew it was dangerous to run their trains at a greater speed than twelve miles an hour. And yet they permitted a train to be run at the rate of thirty miles over one of the most dangerous sections of the entire road; and two cars, in consequence of a broken rail, were precipitated over a steep precipice, crushing and mangling nearly seventy human beings, more than twenty of them being killed outright and the others crippled for life.

This shocking occurrence can hardly be called an accident. The directors of the road knew of the danger that awaited the doomed passengers who trustingly placed their lives in their keeping; and, having been informed by the engineer of the road that it would not be safe to run the trains at a greater speed than twelve miles an hour, they permitted them to be run at the rate of thirty miles over one of the worst parts of the wholly rotten rails.

We have not attempted in any degree to lighten the horror which the mere recital of these naked facts must cause in the mind of every reader. Our only purpose is to quicken public attention, not to increase popular indignation against the guilty parties to this awful affair, so that some action may be had which will tend to prevent a repetition of the offense. The slaughter of passengers occurred at a place where the road runs across Pennsylvania territory, in Pike County, called Carr's Rock; and coroner's inquests have been held at Port Jervis, where the essential facts have been made known. One of the juries decides that the accident might have been prevented by running the train at a slower rate. If no further action shall be taken in this case, if the directors of the road can be allowed to go free, and if no grand jury can be found to bring in an indictment for manslaughter, there will be increased peril in all railroad traveling. So flagrant a case of guilty recklessness has never before been made known since railways were first constructed. A similar occurrence took place last winter at Urbana, in Ohio, though not implying such outrageous neglect on the part of the railroad officials; and, if the responsible parties had then been properly dealt with, the horrible affair at Carr's Rock might have been prevented.

THE MAY MEETINGS.

THE following societies will hold anniversary meetings during the month of May:

The American and Foreign Christian Union will hold a public meeting on Thursday evening, May 14th, at Steinway Hall. Dr. Jos. Duryea, Dr. Lacklin Taylor, of Canada (said to be a very eloquent speaker), and Rev. Mr. Pilatte, of France, will address the meeting.

The Bible Society has a business meeting on Thursday, the 14th, at 9 A. M., at the Bible House; and a public meeting at 10 o'clock, at Steinway Hall.

Dr. J. P. Thompson will preach the annual sermon before the American Home Missionary Society, on the evening of Sunday, May 10th. The society wisely contemplates no further meeting during the week.

The New York Sunday-school Missionary Union holds its annual meeting in the Northwest Reformed Church, Twenty-third street, between 6th and 7th Avenues, on Tuesday, May 5th, at half-past two, and half-past seven P. M. Drs. Hall, Duryea, and Ganse will be among the speakers.

The Anti-Slavery Society meets at Steinway Hall, on Wednesday, 13th, at 10 A. M.

The Prot. Ep. Children's Missionary Society will meet on Saturday, May 30th, at Steinway Hall. Drs. Tyng and Newton, and other clergymen, will speak. This follows a meeting of a similar kind in Philadelphia.

The Am. Tract Society meets on Wednesday, May 13th, at 10 A. M., at Dr. Hall's church, corner of 5th avenue and 19th street. Dr. Hall, Dr. Jessup, of Syria, and other speakers are engaged.

The most interesting of all the meetings of the week will, no doubt, be the Annual Reunion of the American Congregational Union. It will occur on the evening of Thursday, the 14th, at the Academy of Music in Brooklyn. Senator Wilson will preside, and addresses will be made by representatives of various Christian bodies. Among others, Dr. John Hall, of the 5th Avenue Presb. church, Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., and many others. Dodworth's Band will discourse sweet music, and vocal music will add its attractions to the evening. At 6 o'clock a reception will be given, in the large parlor of the Academy of Music, to Senator Wilson and the other speakers, when the public will be introduced to them. This will be a new and pleasant feature. The band will also be in attendance there. The trustees are determined that this shall be the most enjoyable of all the meetings of Anniversary Week. The business meeting for the election of officers and other business will be held in the directory-rooms of the same building, at half past three.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* asks the following question:

"Would Tilton desire Wendell Phillips to accept the Chief Magistracy?"

No. We have no grudge against Mr. Phillips. He is our personal friend.

—Dr. Dio Lewis's Seminary for Young Ladies, which was established four years ago, at Lexington, Mass., will be discontinued at the close of the present year. It will be remembered that the buildings were destroyed by fire last autumn. The one hundred thousand dollars necessary to rebuild it seems, in the present depression, impossible to raise. With painful reluctance Dr. Lewis will be obliged to abandon the school. But he will resume, in Boston, his Training School for Teachers of the New Gymnastics.

—The House of Assembly at Quebec has adopted a resolution for a committee to inquire and report on what is called "the lamentable emigration from the Province of Quebec to the United States, and the means for the arrest of the same." One method of prevention would be to make all the institutions of the Province—civil and political, religious and social, personal and economical—*a good deal better* and more productive of human welfare than those of the United States. A leading Montreal paper suggests that the most effectual means for the prevention of emigration would be to annex Canada to the United States.

—A correspondent of the *English Independent*, of April 2d, says that the number of thoughtful men and women in their churches who unobtrusively hold Universalist opinions is large and increasing; and then raises the question whether this belief is to be treated as "another gospel," and inconsistent with love to the Lord Jesus Christ. The editor replies, quite guardedly, in these words:

"These are questions which cannot be discussed in our columns. The answer to the only question that can be raised here is, that we are not accustomed to require any doctrinal tests from our members; but it is impossible that Universalists should find themselves at home in our churches."

—A certain official missionary periodical introduces with a word of commendation the following disgraceful paragraph from a letter written by one of the agents of the denomination who is preaching in the South:

"I do want a fair chance with these Methodists sent from Baltimore. Two presiding elders, one white and one colored, with some not very distinguished assistants, are making terrible efforts; but thus far it has been a flash in the pan. By the close of this year, under God, our breastworks will be so arranged that they may bombard until they are tired. They shoot rather too high to touch freedmen. To reach us here, they must shoot down into the water!"

Such a spirit would fence off heaven into pens, like the grounds of a cattle show. We refrain from mentioning the sect thus dishonored.

—A minister not far from Fall River, Mass., lately preached from the text, "Her children rise up and call her blessed." The preacher remarked that in a graveyard, not far away, there is inscribed on a marble slab "At all times she made home happy." The question was asked, "How many mothers in this house will ever have this inscription honestly written on their memorial gravestones?" The mother may have personal accomplishments, high intellectual attainments, and a professed Christian character, and still fail in this one particular. She may make home happy "at *all* times" requires such hopefulness, such cheerfulness, such faithfulness, such a patient and guileless spirit as very few mothers attain. As the congregation were passing out of the church, a woman was heard to ask her husband, "Will you put that inscription upon my slab?" His reply was, "You had better do it yourself; and then you will be sure it is done."

—As a general rule, we decline printing a *series* of articles upon any subject; but, to gratify the very earnest wish of many friends in different parts of the country, we make an exception in the case of Mr. Finney's articles on Freemasonry. In allowing our beloved and venerated friend to state in our columns the grounds of his opposition to Freemasonry, however, we must not be understood as committing ourselves to his views. The question is one upon which the opinions of our readers are widely divergent; and when Mr. Finney gets through we shall feel bound, in fairness, to allow reasonable space to some representative champion of Freemasonry for the presentation of arguments in favor of the institution. But, as Mr. Finney writes under his own proper signature, we shall not hold ourselves under obligation to print any anonymous reply; nor can we open our columns to any one whom the Freemasons themselves will not accept as a competent if not an authorized champion of their views.

—It is a recognized evil of American medical schools—recognized by competent physicians, and felt by the patients of incompetent ones—that the professors receive no regular salaries, but are dependent on the fees paid by their pupils, and thus have a pecuniary interest in matriculating as many students as possible. This evil it is proposed to avoid in the medical department which is to be connected with the Protestant Syrian College at Beirut, by raising a fund of $30,000, which will secure the payment of a professor's salary, and provide some further income for the books and apparatus. The institution has already done a good work, and stands like an Egyptian obelisk in the midst of the educational desert of Arabdom. That college, and the men connected with it, have done much to excite an interest in the Arabic language. In a single week orders came to the Beirut mission for Arabic books from Liberia on the west coast of Africa, and from Canton on the east coast of China! We trust that the effort made to collect funds in this region for this worthy object will be abundantly successful.

—Dr. Barnas Sears, agent of the Peabody Fund, is traveling through the South, submitting to the people propositions in aid of common schools. The Yorkville (S. C.) *Enquirer* says that, at a meeting held in that town, Dr. S. proposed to give two-fifths of the amount necessary to open free schools to all the people of the place, the other three-fifths being raised by the citizens of the place. "The town council are to have the management of the schools and funds. The schools for the colored children are to be separate, and everything controlled as the council deem best." We do not speak now of the unchristian nature of the principle of acknowledging and perpetuating caste distinctions. Mr. Peabody can say with some force that on no other conditions would the people accept his bounty. But it is passing strange if the unlimited control of these white and colored schools is put in the hands of men whom consistency requires, in the future, as in the past, to do all in their power to keep the freedman in ignorance; and if no guaranty is demanded that the colored schools shall be maintained on the same footing and with the same number of months' schooling as the others. We assure our readers that there is in this ill-judged charity no reason for them to minish aught of their gifts to other agencies that are endeavoring to educate the freedmen.

—Perhaps one of the most prosperous and promising colleges in the Border States is the one now known as Kentucky University, at Lexington. Its history is certainly a singular one, and, in connection with the angry medical imbroglio now involving Michigan University, is very instructive. Kentucky University is the successor of the old Transylvania University, founded in 1784, adorned by some of the leading names in the natural and medical sciences, such as Rafinesque, Short, Tandell, Holley, and Peter. It enjoyed for many years a European reputation. But from this hight of prosperity it fell, about forty years ago. Like many a man, the university met its death at the hands of the doctors, who succeeded in quarreling with each other and with the university, and in carrying all hands to ruin. In 1855, however, John B. Bowman, a Kentucky farmer, resolved "to build up a people's institution, a great free university, eventually open to the poorest boy in the land"; and by his personal exertions he has succeeded in raising an endowment of $700,000, and of establishing the revived university at "Ashland," the estate of Henry Clay, with 650 students, representing together nearly every state in the Union. The university is divided into six colleges, one of which is called "The College of the Bible." The theology taught is that of Alexander Campbell.

PERSONAL.

PROF. F. A. MARCH, of Lafayette College, Pa., author of the Method of Philological Study of the English Language, has been appointed Phi Beta Kappa orator at Amherst for the next commencement.

—John A. Brown, of Philadelphia, a New School Presbyterian, on the 2d inst., gave $30,000 to Lafayette College, toward the completion of its endowment fund of $400,000.

—Prof. James C. Watson, the young but already celebrated astronomer of Michigan University, has just published, through Lippincott, of Philadelphia, and Trübner, of London, a large and costly treatise on astronomy.

—Prof. Alexander Winchell, who for many years has filled with great distinction the chair of Geology, Zoology, and Botany, at Michigan University, has in preparation a scientific work of a popular character, entitled "Sketches of Creation." It will be published in New York some time during the coming year.

—Rev. Mr. Hubbard, of Westerly, has been presented for trial. The case of his preaching at Mystic has been abandoned, for fear that, if he was acquitted, it would undo the effect of the late decision against Mr. Tyng on a precisely similar charge. He will, therefore, be tried for the offense of his exchange with Mr. Dennison.

—Rev. Charles H. Brigham, the eminent Unitarian clergyman of Ann Arbor, is now taking a brief leave of absence from his congregation for the purpose of delivering two courses of lectures at the theological school of Meadville, Pa. His first course is on Biblical Geography Outside of Palestine, and his second course is on the Ecclesiastical History of the First Three Centuries. Mr. Brigham is also reading to the students a series of essays on the Biblical Doctrine of a Future Life. The characteristic energy of the reverend gentleman is shown in his giving these elaborate lectures and essays within a space of fifteen days.

—Robert B. Hall, of Plymouth, Mass., died last week, of apoplexy. He was one of "the twelve" who formed the first anti-slavery society, under the auspices of Garrison, on the first of January, 1832. After that he entered the ministry and repudiated abolitionism. He subsequently left the ministry and became a politician, and during the "Know-Nothing" excitement was elected to Congress, where he served two terms. His next public appearance was in the "Johnson Arm-in-Arm Convention," at Philadelphia, in 1866. In repudiating his early anti-slavery principles he took a downward step, from which he never recovered himself.

—Mr. Moncure D. Conway, who has been in Europe—chiefly in England—during the last five years, seems each year to become more firmly established in his residence abroad. He has a very charming home in West Brompton—a suburb of London—very near to his friend, Mr. Froude, the historian, and not distant from the house of Thomas Carlyle, with whom he is also upon intimate terms. At a few steps from his door he is able to take a swift river-boat, which carries him to Parliament House or to London Bridge, in the very heart of the city. Probably no other American since Washington Irving has had greater social success in England, through purely intellectual exertions, than has Mr. Conway; and this success he has faithfully used to generate correct opinion concerning America. Through his intimacy with Froude, he long ago succeeded in changing the voice of *Fraser's Magazine* from the side of secession to that of loyalty; while his political essays in the *Fortnightly* have had immense influence upon the leaders of thought in Europe. Mr. Conway is one of the most industrious workers among living literary men. Besides his innumerable contributions to American and English magazines, he preaches every Sunday, morning and evening. It would be but a fit recognition of Mr. Conway's position and services if Ben. Wade or Gen. Grant were to make him consul at London, after the retirement of Mr. Morse.

NEW YORK AND VICINITY.

GEN. U. S. GRANT attended the morning service at Mr. Beecher's church, in Brooklyn, last Sunday.

—A friend informs us that Dr. Brewer, rector of the Church of the Reformation, in Brooklyn, took occasion, in the presence of Bishop Potter, who had just officiated in the rite of confirmation, to give public notice that clergymen of other denominations would assist in the services of Good Friday, in that church. We are also informed that these services took place on that day as announced, and that Congregational, Presbyterian, and other "schismatics" assisted in them.

—Mr. Waterhouse Hawkins, the distinguished English naturalist and paleontologist, and the restorer of the gigantic fossil forms in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham, has lately arrived in this country. He commences a course of lectures on the "Animal Kingdom Past and Present," at the Cooper Institute, April 22d. Mr. Hawkins has probably no equal in graphic delineations upon the blackboard, and is a vivacious and effective speaker.

—Rev. Dr. Spear, pastor of the South Presbyterian church in Brooklyn, will, on next Sunday morning, celebrate the 25th anniversary of his settlement, preaching a discourse appropriate to the occasion. Dr. Spear began his ministry in that church on the first Sabbath in May, 1843. The church then consisted of but 73 members. The additions since that time have been about 1,600; the present membership is about

GENERAL NEWS.

JOHN C. GREEN, of New York, has given the College of New Jersey $120,000, and a deed of valuable real estate.

—An attempt to remove the capital of Pennsylvania from Harrisburg to Philadelphia has been defeated in the state legislature.

—The Liberal party in England are holding enthusiastic meetings all over the country, for the purpose of discussing the grievances of Ireland.

—Santa Anna, once reputed enormously rich, is now bankrupt. In a suit recently brought by him in Havana, he avowed his inability to give security for his part of the costs.

—It is now announced that Davis is really to be tried at the coming term of the court in Richmond, and that Chief-Justice Chase will go thither as soon as the impeachment trial is over.

—Mrs. Judge Foote, of Washington, has no doubt that half the patents at the Patent Office were the invention of women; but, as men had the money to get up the models and loved notoriety, they had been taken out in their names.

—The bill in the New Jersey house of representatives making the penalty for murder in a first degree hanging or imprisonment for life had, Thursday, 21 votes for it and 19 against it; but, lacking the required 31 votes, was lost.

—An English gentleman lately refused to deliver a letter to one of his servant girls, because it was directed to her as "Miss" Bo-and-so. He thought it was not proper that a servant girl should have "Miss" prefixed to her name.

—There have been several disappointments in the matter of the end of the world; but we are advised, by a Second Adventist, that the time for this event is now fixed, beyond the shadow of a doubt. The date is October 2d, in the present year

—At a recent meeting of the Medical Association of Androscoggin County, Me., Dr. Oaks asserted that, according to the best estimate he could make, there were four hundred murders annually committed in that county, produced by abortion.

—Right Rev. Bishop Stevens, who was seriously injured by the railroad accident near Scranton, Penn., some weeks since, still remains at Wilkesbarre. He is now able to sit up a portion of each day, and expects to return to Philadelphia in a few weeks.

—The Ohio house of representatives has done its latest act of stultification in passing the "visible admixture" bill, which deprives of the franchise all persons having a perceptible amount of African blood in their veins. Blood will tell; and it will tell against such democracy in time.

—South Carolina, the first state to secede from the Union, is also the first to return. She has adopted a Radical Republican constitution, elected a Radical governor and legislature, congressmen of the same sort, and will shortly elect two Radical Republican U. S. senators.

—The Toledo *Blade* remarks that Andrew Johnson is the first vice-president ever inaugurated drunk; the first man who ever became president by assassination; the first man who ever vetoed sixteen acts of Congress; the first man who ever dared to make himself the constitutional tribunal; and the first president, in all probability, who will go out by impeachment.

—The doubts and anxieties which have so long been felt in regard to the fate of Dr. Livingstone, the great African explorer, are now set at rest by the joyful intelligence of his safety. Sir Roderick Murchison has received a letter from him, which came by the way of Zanzibar. He writes that he is in good health, that his journey of exploration has been successful, and that he will soon return to England.

—A warrant has been issued by the Bow-street police magistrates for the arrest of Ex-Gov. Eyre, of Jamaica, on the charge of illegally proclaiming martial law during the disturbances in that island. It is believed that by this means the legality of the action of Mr. Eyre, while governor of Jamaica, in adopting extraordinary measures to suppress the insurrection there, will be finally and satisfactorily tested.

—An important discovery has recently been made among the papers left by the late lamented Alexis de Tocqueville. It is the manuscript of an entirely new edition of his celebrated work on "Democracy in America." M. Ratisbonne, who read the manuscript, says that it is certain to create a sensation; the author having rewritten a number of chapters, and changed his views in regard to many important points.

—The New York Union League Club held a grand reception, Thursday evening, in its new and elegant rooms, on Madison Square, which were elaborately decorated for the occasion. Among the guests present were Gens. Anderson, Barlow, Sickles, Heintzelman, and a dozen other officers of high rank; Admiral Gordon, Marshall Jewell of Connecticut, and George H. Boker of Philadelphia. Letters were read from Speaker Colfax, Senators Morgan of New York and Sherman of Ohio, and Gov. Fenton of New York.

SPOOL COTTON.

To see a million or two of dollars spent to erect a manufactory for Waltham watches or for sewing-machines does not seem extravagant; for the ultimate product is something comparatively costly. A watch is worth a hundred or two of dollars. But when the ultimate product is but a match or a pin, something of minute value, such an expenditure is seldom warranted, and seems extravagant. Still the demand may be so enormous that the actual profit will prove greater in these more insignificant products. The single item of thread will cost a family as much as its watches. One watch will supply the wants of a household for a score or more of years; but who will compute the number of spools of thread which that family's sewing-machine will use and waste in that time? Considering this vast and constant demand for their goods, our readers must not be surprised to learn that the Willimantic Thread Company has been compelled to put up a new building, at the expense of one million of dollars, for making an article of which they must sell twenty million spools to receive back a gross amount equal to the bare cost of getting ready to manufacture. The main part of this new building is 404 feet long, 70 feet wide, and five stories high, and is entirely devoted to making their new six-cord thread; while another mill, 200 feet long, is used in manufacturing three-cord thread; and five other large buildings are used in departments of the same manufacture, and sixty boarding and tenement houses are employed by the operatives. They run 50,000 spindles. We do not think it strange that Wheeler and Wilson, after thoroughly testing their new thread, have, as their advertisement on this page states, just recommended it to their agents and patrons, as superior to any other sort; for the company has now begun to make a new six-cord, soft-finish thread, of peculiar beauty and strength. We felt no little pardonable pride in learning that the very best watches could be made in our own country, and by machinery. We are the less pleased to know that now the same superiority can be awarded to American thread, and that machinery does everything in Willimantic, even to ticketing the spools.

1868.

GREAT PREMIUM.

HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

WE have made a special contract with the Howe Sewing Machine Company to furnish their world-renowned machine as a

Premium for New Subscribers TO The Independent

during the present year. Any person who will send us the names of twenty-four new subscribers, at our regular subscription price (see terms on *first* page) will be presented with one of these celebrated machines, the lowest price of which is $60. It will be packed and shipped by express, or otherwise, as directed.

We simply want the names (with the money) of *twenty-four persons* who do not take our paper, and who really subscribe for it; they may be sent one at a time, or all together; they may be at one post-office, or more than one—we are only particular that they shall be *bona-fide new subscribers*.

We will also give the Sewing Machine on payment of one subscription 24 years in advance, or two subscriptions 12 years in advance, or three subscriptions 8 years in advance.

Old subscribers, not in arrears, can in this way secure a Sewing Machine simply for the use of the money during the time specified.

Persons intending to take advantage of this offer, and sending the subscribers' names as they obtain them, will please state in each instance that they are sent on this account.

All subscriptions sent under this offer must begin with the number of our paper NEXT AFTER THE RECEIPT OF THE MONEY.

Remittances must be made by post-office money-order, bank-check, or express (paid).

The Howe machine embraces all the principles of Sewing by Machinery embodied in all the Sewing Machines now in use, and makes perfect work at the rate of 1,000 stitches a minute.

The Stitch invented by Mr. Howe, and made on this Machine, is the most popular and durable, *and all Sewing Machines are subject to the principle invented by him.*

Mr. Howe finally fixed upon what is now known as the "lock-stitch," as best for forming seams by machinery, and devised the mechanism for it. It is formed with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric sewed, and interlocked in the center of it, and presents the same appearance upon each surface—a single line of thread extending from stitch to stitch. It requires about two and a half yards of thread for each yard of seam; cannot be raveled, and when properly made is as firm and elastic as the fabric sewed. Twenty years' use has demonstrated its excellence and adaptability to all kinds of sewing, from the lightest gossamer to the heaviest harness and upholstery.

Mr. Howe's patent covers broadly mechanism for sewing by machinery. His invention combines a grooved and curved eye-pointed needle, a peculiar shuttle, holding and feeding devices, thread-carrier, guide, etc. A loop of thread being thrust through the fabric by the needle, the shuttle carrying the lower thread passes through the loop, leaving a line of thread in it, which, being thus interlocked, is drawn into the fabric. A succession of these stitches form a seam. Many attempts have been made to evade this patent; but no devices have yet been found sufficiently novel and ingenious.

To give to the public the ripeness of this great invention, the Company have established a large manufactory at Bridgeport, Conn., and furnished it with the most improved machinery and the best talent the country affords. In this factory is made every part of the Howe Machine and the needles used in them.

It is the aim of the Company to make the best sewing machines the world has ever seen, and to this end no expense has been or will be spared.

The machine offered by us as a premium is what is called the Letter "A" machine, with a black walnut table, and is warranted perfect in every respect. Any person of ordinary capacity can use it without the least difficulty. Every family should and now can have one of these machines with a very little effort. The subscribers necessary *can* be obtained at odd leisure hours, by man, woman, or child. Every poor family, living in part or whole by charity, may be made, in many cases, self-supporting by having a sewing machine. Clergymen have been instrumental in introducing thousands of sewing machines into poor families by simply *starting* a movement to obtain a club. This has often been done by a simple announcement from the pulpit that persons would be called on in the congregation to subscribe for a paper in order to obtain a machine for some worthy person.

Reader, if your clergyman has no sewing machine, it is time for you to move. In one day's time, acting either alone or in concert with your neighbors, you cannot fail of success.

We have already given away nearly two thousand sewing machines; and have never heard the first complaint from any quarter. We are now ready to give away ten thousand more upon the terms proposed. Act promptly.

Address

HENRY C. BOWEN, PUBLISHER,
No. 5 Beekman st., New York.

"Our Young Folks," AND "The Independent."

We will cause a copy of "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" for twelve months to be sent to every one of our subscribers who shall renew his or her subscription for ONE YEAR *in advance*, and send FIFTY CENTS more than the regular price of the paper; or, to any person who shall send us one *new* subscriber for one year. The cash, either by money-order or bank-checks, according to *terms* on the first page, always to accompany the order.

"*Our Young Folks*," as nearly every one knows, has been since its establishment the best Young Folks' Magazine published in this country, and has exerted a most powerful influence, not only upon its own enormous circle of readers, but also upon the characteristics and management of all other American juvenile magazines or newspapers—its style and success having been aspired to by many imitators. It now bids fair to be *the best juvenile magazine in the world*, embracing the widest range of subjects, the highest class of illustrations, and the most distinguished contributors that any one periodical could possibly sustain. The volume for 1868 will contain articles from the best and greatest writers of America and England, chief among whom stands CHARLES DICKENS, who has *never before* been enlisted in such a cause. Among the list of supporters will be found LONGFELLOW, WHITTIER, LOWELL, Mrs. STOWE, Miss MULOCK, BAYARD TAYLOR, Miss CRAIK, DR. PALMER, Mrs. DIAZ, "AUNT FANNY," and many others of the most eminent writers, whose articles will be illustrated by the best artists on both sides of the Atlantic. Music, full-page engravings, steel plates, and colored pictures will diversify the volume; and each number will contain the favorite elements of "*Round the Evening Lamp*," "*Our Letter Box*," and a *Shakesperian Picture Puzzle*; thus more than retaining the high place which "OUR YOUNG FOLKS" holds in the affections of the boys and girls of America.

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100,000 PREMIUMS.

NOTICE TO FRIENDS.

We will send by mail (postage paid) a copy of Carpenter's new book, entitled

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE, (300 PAGES,)

to every one of our subscribers who shall renew his or her subscription for ONE YEAR *in advance*, and send FIFTY CENTS more than the regular price of the paper; or, to ANY PERSON who will send us one *new* subscriber for one year. The cash, either by money-order or bank-checks, according to terms on the first page, always to accompany the order.

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HENRY C. BOWEN, Publisher,
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NOTICES.

SOUTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—Rev. Dr. S. T. Spear, the first settled Pastor of this Church, will preach a Quarter of a Century Sermon on Sabbath morning, the 26th inst., at 10½ o'clock. It being the 25th anniversary of his pastorate. All who have been associated with the church or congregation at any period since its organization are affectionately invited to be present.

A Reunion of those who have been connected with the Sabbath-school will occur in the church in the evening, at 7½ o'clock. All who have been connected with the School, either as Officers, Teachers, or Scholars, are cordially invited to meet with them.

NATHAN LANE, } Committees.
P. F. SHERWOOD, }

BROOKLYN, April, 1868.

MARRIED.

SPELMAN—RODGERS.—In Albany, N. Y., on the 15th inst., by Rev. Dr. Hadley, William B. Spelman, of Quincy, Mass., to Julia Francis Rodgers, of Albany.

DIED.

IN MEMORIAM.

In Hinsdale, Mass., of consumption, Feb. 19th, Milo Spring, late of the Forty-ninth Mass. Vols., aged 26. Unusually amiable and faithful from childhood, he was hopefully converted at the age of 15, and united with the M. E. church in Hinsdale.

In 1859 he became identified with the union movement of the M. E. and Cong. churches in Washington, which his catholic spirit loved, and because for years it seemed a literal answer to Christ's prayer, "That they all may be one." When the war for slavery began, he could not rest till, having gained his mother's consent and benediction, he enlisted. He returned home, in health, yet much of the time continued to labor, evidently possessed with increased desire to do something for Jesus; a few months before his last sickness, sending for books and tracts, that with them he might better talk with persons about the Saviour. He loved to serve the Master, and often went beyond his strength that he might be at his post. His pastor can never forget his glow of countenance, one Sabbath morning, when, coming from an out-district Sunday-school, in which he had made desperate efforts to conquer his extreme timidity, and led in singing, he said to him, "I tried to-night to sing for Jesus, and I am so happy." This incident, from many like ones, reveals his true character. He suffered much by his last sickness—a cholera, none could doubt his acceptance, yet a thick cloud overshadowed him as he approached the dark valley. But, while he clearly saw by proof, it broke, he was almost beyond further speech; but, smiling in a few moments he whispered, "I see Jesus"; reviewing it over and over. At length, triumphantly shouting it, he departed to be with Him whom his soul loved. "Death lives a shining mark." It has taken one of our best, one of many excellences, one of few faults.

"Brother, then wert dear to us:
Yet again we hope to meet thee
When the day of life has fled:
Yet in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed."

PASTOR.

CUTLER.—In Brooklyn, on the 19th inst., after a very brief illness, George Sidney Cutler, one of the twin children of Rev. Leonard L. Cutler and Amelie J. Cutler, in his fifth year. "Father! not as we will, but as Thou will."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILLIMANTIC LINEN COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Three Cord Silk Finish AND Six Cord Soft Finish

Spool Cotton.

The latter particularly adapted for Sewing Machines, as it is to be seen by the certificate from the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.:

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.,
No. 625 BROADWAY,
NEW YORK, March 24, 1868.

We beg to call the attention of the public and our Agents to the NEW SIX CORD THREAD of the WILLIMANTIC LINEN CO., which we have thoroughly tested, and find unequalled by any other in the market.

Good Thread is essential to the successful working of Sewing Machines, and we have always encouraged its improvement. The WILLIMANTIC COMPANY has made especial efforts in this line, and expended hundreds of Dollars in building and organizing a New Factory. Now, with improved machinery, it has achieved a success we congratulate it upon, and we have made a new Six Cord Thread which we considered to our Agents and all purchasers and users of Wheeler & Wilson and other Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.

Geo. S. Moulton & Co., Sole Agents in New York, 101 CHAMBERS ST.

IN CONSEQUENCE OF EXTENsive and important alterations in our Building, our entire Stock must be sold before May 1st. We are offering

GENTS', YOUTH'S, BOYS', AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

at more reasonable prices than ever before since the War.

Brokaw Brothers,

LAFAYETTE PLACE, opposite ASTOR PLACE,
FOURTH AVENUE, opposite COOPER UNION.

CAUTION.

We call attention to the fact that IMITATION of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert, Tea Services, etc., are extensively produced by American manufacturers; also, that there are English imitations in market, both of inferior quality. These goods are offered for sale by many dealers, and are well calculated to deceive. Purchasers can only detect and avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark, thus:

TRADE MARK for ELECTRO-PLATE. GORHAM MFG. CO. STAMPED ON BACK OF EVERY ARTICLE.

Our goods, which can be obtained from all responsible dealers, bear this stamp. They are heavily plated on the finest Nickel Silver, *and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plates.*

CORHAM MANUFACTURING CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate, Providence, R. I.

THE CORHAM WARE, INDISPUTABLY superior to the FINEST SHEFFIELD PLATE, for sale at retail by

STARR & MARCUS,
No. 22 John st., up stairs.

Missisquoi Springs.

THE WATER OF THIS SPRING IS THE ONLY KNOWN REMEDY FOR CANCER. HUNDREDS HAVE BEEN CURED BY IT. IT IS A SPECIFIC FOR THE VARIOUS DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND ALL IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD. PAMPHLETS, CONTAINING AN ACCOUNT OF VERY MANY CURES, ATTESTED BY THE MOST EMINENT PHYSICIANS, CAN BE HAD GRATIS BY CALLING AT OR WRITING TO THE GENERAL DEPOT, No. 535 BROADWAY, CITY OF NEW YORK.

WARD'S CLOTH LINED PAPER COLLARS AND CUFFS. TO BE HAD EVERYWHERE.

RETAIL, CORNER OF BROADWAY AND UNION SQUARE. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 387 BROADWAY.

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SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.

Printed directions for self-measurement, list of prices, and drawings of different styles of shirts and collars, sent free anywhere.

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CHEAPEST HOUSE IN THE CITY FOR GLASS GOODS.
FIRST-CLASS TABLE CUTLERY, KITCHEN REFRIGERATORS, WEST SAFES, UTENSILS, FURNITURE, CROCKERY.
CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY.
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SILVER-PLATED WARE.

P. S.—All orders by mail promptly executed and shipped free of charge.

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ISSUE

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TRANSFERS OF MONEY BY TELEGRAPH TO EUROPE AND THE PACIFIC COAST.

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THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD,

THE BEST AND PRINCIPAL PORTION OF THE

NATIONAL TRUNK LINE ACROSS THE CONTINENT

is being rapidly carried forward by an unprecedented working force; and it is reasonably certain that the CONTINUOUS OVERLAND RAILROAD CONNECTION FROM NEW YORK TO SAN FRANCISCO WILL BE MADE IN 1870.

The United States Government furnishes, upon a subordinate and contingent lien, half the means for constructing the Main Stem Line; and, besides an absolute grant of 12,800 acres of valuable public lands per mile, the Central Pacific Railroad Company have received from California sources donations and concessions worth more than $9,000,000. The available resources of this Company are, therefore, abundant for the purpose, amounting to $77,000,000 on the first 726 miles of the Line, including Loans secured by a First Mortgage upon the whole property, to the same amount only as the U. S. Subsidy Bonds.

The results already attained, although under comparatively unfavorable circumstances, afford substantial ground for believing the CENTRAL PACIFIC to be the

Most Favored, Productive, and Valuable Railroad Enterprise in the Country.

The Company are now offering for sale a limited amount of their

FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT. BONDS,

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold Coin,

in sums of $1,000 each, at par and accrued interest from January 1st, in currency.

These bonds, it is believed, possess the elements of *safety, reliability, and profit* in a greater degree than any other class of Corporate Securities now offered, and are therefore very desirable for steady investments of surplus capital.

Investors will bear in mind the following advantages:

I. They are the first mortgage on one of the most valuable and productive lines of railroad in the world.

II. The actual earnings from local business in 1867 were more than four times the annual interest engagements.

III. The land part of the work is now done, and the prospects of rapid completion are flattering.

IV. The Company have liberal subsidies, which enable them to prosecute the work with great vigor.

V. The management has been exceedingly prudent and frugal.

VI. There is already a large and growing settlement on the completed and graded line.

VII. The lands promise to be of immense value, 37,038 acres having been already sold.

VIII. Both principal and interest are explicitly made payable in gold coin.

IX. Both the aggregate amount of issue and their standing in Europe will insure for them continued activity and a high rank among standard securities.

At this time they yield nearly

Nine per Cent. upon the Investment.

Holders of Government Securities have an opportunity of exchanging them for Central Pacific Bonds, bearing an equal rate of interest, with the principal abundantly secured, and of realizing a profit of from ten to fifteen per cent. in addition.

Orders, sent with the funds, through responsible Banks or Express Companies, will receive prompt attention. Bonds sent by return express, to any address in the United States, at our cost. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, Maps, etc., furnished on application at the office of the Railroad Company,

NO. 54 WILLIAM STREET,
AND OF
FISK & HATCH,

Bankers and Dealers in Gov't Securities,

AND FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE C. P. R. R. CO.,
NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

and by National Banks and Bankers generally.

Vermilye & Co.,

Bankers,

No. 44 Wall st., New York,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR IMMEDIATE DELIVERY ALL ISSUES OF

UNITED STATES STOCKS.

WE GIVE SPECIAL ATTENTION TO FUNDING

7-30 TREASURY LOANS.

ALL SERIES TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR 5-20 BONDS.

Returns made to Correspondents without Delay, and on Favorable Terms.

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W. T. Hatch & Son,

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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 34 Wall Street, N. Y.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds of 1881. Coupon and Registered.
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U. S. One-year Certificates.
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And all classes of Government Issues.

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NO. 230 BOWERY, corner of BROOME ST., N.Y.,
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Dealers in Gold Watches, Rich Jewelry, Diamonds, Silver-ware, and Gorham plated-ware.

Articles ordered from us by mail sent at our expense. Price-list sent on receipt of stamp.

THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

OFFER A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS AT PAR,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST

PAYABLE IN GOLD.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company are building a railroad from Omaha, on the Missouri River, West, to connect with the Central Pacific of California, building from Sacramento, EAST; and these roads, when completed, will be THE ONLY GRAND RAILROAD BETWEEN THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COASTS.

The Union Pacific Company have already

COMPLETED 550 MILES,

and trains are now running over the highest point of the Rocky Mountains that will be traversed by the line. The Company will have a much larger force employed this year than ever before, and it is expected that between

800 and 900 Miles

will be in operation during 1868. There seems to be no reasonable doubt that the 1,731 miles between Omaha and Sacramento will be finished in 1870.

The means provided for the construction of this Great National Work are ample. The United States grants Its Six Per Cent. Bonds at the rate of from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, for which it takes a *second lien* as security, and receives payment to a large, if not to the full, extent of its claim in services. These Bonds are issued as each twenty-mile section is finished, and after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly supplied with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling-stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land along the line to the mile, which will be a source of large revenue to the Company.

The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an amount equal to the issue of the Government, and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oakes Ames are Trustees for the Bondholders, and deliver the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses, so that they always represent an actual and productive value.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over eight and one-half millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

Contracts for the construction of 814 miles west from Omaha, comprising much of the most difficult mountain work, have been made with responsible parties at the average rate of sixty-eight thousand and fifty-eight dollars ($68,058) per mile. This price includes all necessary car-shops, depots, stations, and all other incidental buildings, and also locomotives, passenger, baggage, and freight-cars, and other requisite rolling-stock, to an amount that shall not be less than $7,500 per mile.

It is not doubted that when the road is completed the through traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States will be large beyond precedent; and, as there will be no competition, it can always be done at profitable rates, and

The Earnings from Local or Way Business are now Three Times the Interest on their Bonds.

It will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, A GOVERNMENT WORK, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, and that its bonds are issued under Government direction. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property.

The Union Pacific Bonds are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They have thirty years to run, and bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July, at the Company's Office in the City of New York, at the rate of six per cent, in gold. The Principal is payable in gold at maturity.

At the present rate of gold, these bonds pay an annual income on their cost of

NEARLY NINE PER CENT.,

AND IT IS BELIEVED THAT THEY WILL SOON BE AT A PREMIUM.

The Company have but a very limited supply of their Bonds remaining on hand; but it is expected that the first installment of the New Bonds, to be issued on that portion of the road to be completed this year, will be ready in May.

Any subscriptions accepted to a greater amount than can be filled from Bonds now in the Company's possession will be supplied from the New Bonds in the order in which they are received.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price of their bonds to a rate above par at any time, and will not fill any orders or receive any subscriptions on which the money has not been actually paid at the Company's office before the time of such advance.

Parties subscribing will remit the par value of the bonds and the accrued interest in currency at the rate of six per cent. per annum, from the date on which the last coupon was paid. Subscriptions will be received in New York

AT THE
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 20 Nassau street,
AND BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 59 Wall street,
AND
LUNT, PRESTON & KEAN, Chicago,

and by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's office, or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, N. Y.

April 10th, 1868.

John J. Cisco & Son,

BANKERS,

No. 59 Wall st., New York,

(Brown Brothers & Co.'s Building.)

RECEIVE MONEY ON DEPOSIT, IN GOLD, COIN, OR CURRENCY, and allow Interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances, subject to check at sight.

Issue Certificates of Deposit, bearing *four per cent.* interest, payable on demand.

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Execute promptly orders for the purchase and sale of Gold.

Buy and Sell Government and other Securities on commission.

Make collections on all parts of the United States and Canada.

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48 Wall Street, cor. William.

CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,500,000.

This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian or receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,

which may be made and withdrawn at any time, and will be entitled to interest for the whole time they may remain with the Company.

Executors, Administrators, or Trustees of Estates, and Females unaccustomed to the transaction of business, as well as Religious and Benevolent Institutions, will find this Company a convenient depository for money.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN A. STEWART, President.
WILLIAM H. MACY, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN J. CISCO, }

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Spring Overcoats,

NEWEST STYLE,

$8 TO $15.

SUITS

OF EVERY SIZE, FOR

MEN, YOUTHS, OR BOYS,

AT

RAYMOND'S

Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton st.

UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO.

CAPITAL - - - $6,000,000

The extension of the routes of this Company to DENVER CITY and POINTS IN COLORADO, and the establishment of agencies at all points of importance in all the WESTERN STATES and TERRITORIES, completes a continuous chain of offices from NEW YORK CITY TO THE FAR WEST, embracing all the principal cities and towns in

OHIO, INDIANA, ILLINOIS, MICHIGAN, IOWA, WISCONSIN, MISSOURI, MINNESOTA, KANSAS, NEBRASKA, etc.,

also to all points on the line of the New York and Erie Railway and its branches, and Canada West, enabling them to transmit

GOODS, COIN, BANK-NOTES, JEWELRY, and VALUABLES

with Speed and Safety, and without Transfer.

Their favorable connections with other RELIABLE Express Companies enable them to guarantee the prompt and faithful execution of all Express business in every part of the WESTERN, NORTHWESTERN, and SOUTHWESTERN STATES and TERRITORIES.

Notes, Drafts, Bills, and Accounts collected and proceeds returned with the greatest dispatch. Our rates will be as low as charged by any other RESPONSIBLE Company.

This Company are also the Proprietors of the FAST FREIGHT LINE, GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH, carrying freight at RAILROAD RATES from BOSTON and NEW YORK in very QUICK TIME to all parts of the GREAT WEST, through to DENVER CITY.

All just claims promptly settled at sight.

Merchants in ordering goods should be particular to order freight marked in words, by UNITED STATES EXPRESS CO., if by Express, or by FAST Freight, GREAT WESTERN DISPATCH.

C. P. THAYER, General Agent,
No. 82 Broadway, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES:—280 CANAL STREET,
251 BROADWAY.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICES

Nos. 122 and 124 Broadway, New York.

CAPITAL . . . . . $9,000,000.

Forward with the greatest Speed and Safety

COIN, BANK-NOTES, JEWELRY,

and other valuable Merchandise and Packages,

and collect NOTES, DRAFTS, and ACCOUNTS, Bills sent with goods, and execute all other commissions connected with the Express Business, to and from all the principal places between NEW YORK and BOSTON, and the WESTERN, NORTH, and SOUTH-WESTERN STATES and CANADA, connecting with other RESPONSIBLE EXPRESS COMPANIES

TO ALL PARTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

CALIFORNIA, and EUROPE.

In connection with their regular Express business, the Company also run and control the "Merchants' Dispatch," a Fast Freight Line, running from New York and Boston to all points in the West, North, and Southwest, transporting freights on through freight and emigrant trains, without transfer, and next in speed to the regular Express freights by Passenger trains.

RATES BY EXPRESS ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

CHAS. H. WELLS, General Agent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 WARREN ST.

Interest allowed at the rate of six per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, from date from deposit, P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUTTON Secretary.

TURNER'S

Tic Douloureux, OR UNIVERSAL NEURALGIA PILL.

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The Independent.

WESTERN CORRESPONDENCE.

CHICAGO, April 14th, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

THE rejection of the new constitution in Michigan by a large majority is owing to many and complex causes. Doubtless it is a distinct vote in favor of that time-honored individual, the "white male citizen"; but we do not believe that impartial suffrage would have been rejected by so large a majority if submitted simply on its merits. And yet the country just now presents the remarkable spectacle of a dominant party whose leaders are, on a question of public justice, entirely in advance of the rank and file.

The First Presbyterian Sabbath-school of this city held its thirty-fifth anniversary a week ago last Sabbath. The school was the first in Chicago, and was in its beginning an itinerant institution, meeting in private dwellings. To-day Chicago, in the vigor of its mission-schools, in the perfection of its methods, and in the abundance of the results of Sabbath-school labor, leads the world. No city, East or West, in America or Europe, can show such Sunday-schools as have grown out of Deacon Carpenter's little school of thirteen scholars. The venerable Deacon, who has helped organize two Presbyterian churches and one Congregational in this city, participated in the anniversary exercises. And this old mother-school is not a whit behind any of her daughters, no church in the city doing more mission work than the First Presbyterian.

The Illinois-street mission, familiarly known in the city as the "Moody Mission," and among the Irish Catholics as "Moody's church," held its tenth anniversary last Sabbath. There were about 300 children present. Two-thirds of the teachers have been converted in the mission. Nine nationalities are represented in the membership of the church. The mission church has been open for service every evening for four years. It has been ten years since Mr. Moody began, with twelve ragamuffins, in the North Market Hall.

A new and promising mission school has been opened at the National Park, by Mr. Ezra C. Eggleston, a Baptist theological student, noted for his zeal in this kind of work. The same gentleman has leased Burlington Hall for Sunday evening services, and began with a large audience last Sabbath evening.

At the recent commencement of the Presbyterian (O. S.) Theological Seminary, six young men were graduated. The finances of the institution are in a prosperous condition, though the interest from the endowment fund fell a little short of paying the salaries of the professors. But, at the rate of half a dozen a year, it will take the seminary a good while to supply the growing want for ministerial labor in the West. Shorter courses and a lay ministry must supply the deficiency in the number of "regular West Pointers."

The Baptists are taking vigorous measures toward building and endowing a theological seminary in Chicago, and about $10,000 were subscribed last Sunday evening in the First Baptist church for that purpose.

How religious skepticism pendulates to the other extreme! In our boyhood we knew Robert Dale Owen as a democratic orator of more than ordinary ability, and as an inheritor of his father's socialistic opinions and utter unbelief in matters of religion. He has recently entertained delighted audiences in this city with a course of lectures, embracing a discourse on Spiritualism, much more coherent, but not a whit less credulous, than the verbose revelations of Andrew Jackson Davis, the Seer.

The "woman question" is agitating the Congregational church at Elmwood, in this state. The ladies want to vote, which is to their credit; and it is to be hoped the church will have the good sense to give them their right.

Rev. D. G. Bradford preached his introductory sermon as pastor of the Presbyterian church in Janesville, Wis., on Sabbath, April 5th. On last Sabbath the Congregationalists of Janesville bade farewell to their old church, which is to be removed immediately, to make room for the new one. The meetings held at various points, in churches and in the open air, preceding the Wisconsin Christian Convention, were very interesting.

A temperance Sunday-school is proposed at Iowa Falls, to be held on the fourth Sunday of each month. Better teach temperance every Sabbath in the regular Sabbath-schools. Rev. Edward Cornes, who has just graduated from the Presbyterian Theological Seminary, was ordained as an evangelist at the North church, in this city, April 5th. He will sail in a few weeks as a missionary to Japan. The Eighth Presbyterian church, in this city, has called Rev. Lewis H. Reid, of Syracuse, N. Y.

I was mistaken in guessing, in my last letter, that the "religious service at quarter before 1 o'clock" each day, at Library Hall, was a Unitarian movement. I am sorry to know that, in commending it, I gave the Unitarians credit for more piety than they have shown. The service was an Episcopal Lenten service, and deserves commendation also as an effort to bring religion into the every-day life of Chicago business men. But this correspondent cannot, for the life of him, see why the service would not be equally valuable now that Lent has gone and Easter has passed. George McDonald, in "Guild Court," makes the good curate of St. Amos's say: "Must a man then go for six days shelterless ere he comes to the repose of the seventh? Are there to be no great rocks to shadow him between? no hiding-places from the wind, to let him take breath and heart for the next struggle?"

The Chicago Christian Union, if they did not start a noon service even during Lent, have done a laudable thing in starting an institute, in which young people can be instructed by free lectures on scientific and other subjects, interesting and profitable. It is an example by which the Y. M. C. A. may profit. When we have a Farwell Hall again, it is to be hoped that some liberal man will provide a complete philosophical apparatus. We have many excellent scientific men about Chicago; and we hope some organization, orthodox or heterodox, will inaugurate a series of popular free lectures on science, art, and literature.

The *Advance* asserts that the incident of Mr. Moody, narrated in this correspondence a few weeks ago, is not true. It proceeds to style it "an ingenious fiction," and to intimate that Mr. Moody is a man of too much taste to rebuke a miserly and hypocritical Christian in public. The ingenuity, the fiction, and the bad taste, in this case, all belong to the "fighting editor" of the *Advance*. The story has been frequently told and laughed over in Mr. Moody's presence; he has himself alluded to it among his friends; and, whatever may be thought of his taste we believe his veracity is beyond question. Mr. Moody is accustomed to "reprove, rebuke, exhort with all authority"; and certainly he never did a more appropriate thing than when he unmasked the pharisaical cant that prays but never gives.

The Third Presbyterian church of Springfield, Ill., dedicated last Sunday its new house of worship, costing $75,000. We mentioned this church some time ago as one of the finest examples in the country of the wise employment of lay effort in promoting the cause of Christ.

It is with sincere regret that we hear that Hon. Hiram Price, representative from the Davenport District, positively declines a renomination for Congress. Mr. Price is remarkable not only for fine ability, but likewise for inflexible integrity; a staunch radical, an unswerving temperance man of the prohibitory school, and a Christian gentleman.

PENHOLDER.

MARYSVILLE COLLEGE.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6th, 1868.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE INDEPENDENT:

ON the apostolic principle that we are to "prove all things, and hold fast that which is good," the friends of Marysville College, East Tennessee, feel assured that that institution will be remembered by the patriotic and benevolent who wish to aid the cause of Christian education in the South. The college was organized in 1819. It was always anti-slavery in its influence. It educated one hundred and thirty ministers, two hundred and fifty lawyers, and many other useful and efficient men. It was more potential than any other single agency in filling that mountain region with that spirit of liberty which voted over twenty thousand majority against secession, which put over 30,000 soldiers into the Union army, and which since the war has voted again *over twenty thousand white majority in favor of negro suffrage.*

Some persons believe that in all human probability the war might have lasted two years longer, and cost the nation a thousand million more of treasure, but for the anti-slavery influence of that institution. For, it has been asked, how could Gen. Grant so well have carried on his operations against Mission Ridge and Lookout Mountain; or how could Gen. Sherman have marched so triumphantly to Atlanta and Savannah; or how could Gen. Thomas so completely have annihilated Hood's army, but for the co-operating loyal masses of East Tennessee, whose loyalty was in so large a degree shaped and molded by the influence of Marysville College?

The college aims to do the work of both Oberlin and Lincoln University—abolishing all caste. Three colored young men, candidates for the ministry, have reported from Georgia; and many others, in various stages of progress, must be provided for. Damaged as we have been by the war—our building marred, our library scattered—in our impoverished condition we turn to the liberal of the North for help. Oberlin we honor. Lincoln University we honor. Berea deserves and should have help. There may be other appeals that should not be disregarded. But are there not many who will feel that Marysville College, in East Tennessee—to which the nation may be said to be so largely and so peculiarly indebted—conducted, as it is, on a Christian basis, in the interests of liberty and truth, ought to be generously sustained? We have now seventy students. We wish to add two additional professors, as soon as our means will justify. With a full faculty and a hundred thousand dollar endowment, we can rally two hundred students, and do a great work in training the educators for all that region. Over twenty thousand dollars of the endowment are pledged. The interest of $250, which forms a perpetual scholarship, will pay the tuition of one candidate for the ministry year after year. One hundred and fifty dollars a year will pay the entire expenses of a student—including tuition, board, incidentals, etc.

Any contributions to sustain this institution may be forwarded to me, office of THE INDEPENDENT; or, care Rev. H. Kendall, D.D., 150 Nassau st., New York.

Yours very truly,

SAMUEL SAWYER,
Agent Marysville College, East Tenn.

Book Table.

MEN OF OUR TIMES.*

A GREAT many persons possess a photograph album who cannot afford a portrait gallery. A great many persons will read with advantage these sketches of character who would neither read an elaborate history of "the times," nor a two-volumed biography of one of the men. Of course, a single volume of less than 600 pages, containing biographical sketches of eighteen prominent public men—civil, religious, and military—can give but the merest sketch of each one; and the writer labors under the difficulty of being compelled to omit a great deal that ought to be said, and to compress entire chapters of an adequate history into a single paragraph. That we miss a good deal, therefore, in these sketches is no ground of criticism to one who does not expect more than the author offers to give.

These biographies of "Men of Our Times" have been written by one of the "Women of our Times." In the American drama of the 19th century history will recognize Mrs. Stowe as perhaps the chief heroine. It is not too much to say that her pen, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," did more for the liberation of the enslaved than Abraham Lincoln's, in the Emancipation Proclamation; as the plow does more for the harvest than the sickle. From the beginning, appreciating the nature of the coming conflict, inheriting a rare intuition of moral truth and a rare courage to contend for it, possessing a peculiarly powerful pen, thrown not less by her own peculiar genius than by her family connections into associations with the leading anti-slavery men of the last half-century, she writes *con amore*, with a hearty appreciation of the issues, a personal acquaintance with many of her characters, and a full comprehension of the nature of the battle in which they were engaged. No one could better have done what she has undertaken.

It is impossible to read these sketches without a new reverence not only for truth in its practical applications, but for the Christian system. Though not intended as such, these sketches afford admirable "Evidences of Christianity." Nearly if not quite all of the "Men of Our Times" are themselves believers in the Christian revelation, and inheritors of a genuinely Christian education. Most of them, of New England birth and of Puritan descent, give token in their lives of the influence of that moral and religious training which the Christian Sabbath and the Christian Bible gives. Of the seven books which constituted Abraham Lincoln's early library, the Bible was first, Shakespeare second. Grant inherited his dogged determination from a long line of Puritan ancestry, equally determined with himself. William Lloyd Garrison, the son of a Christian mother, was in his early years an earnest and ardent member of the Baptist church, and borrowed his later denunciations of the recreancy of the church from the burning words of the Old Testament prophets. Edwin M. Stanton learned lessons of Christian integrity in his boyhood from honest Quaker parents. Salmon P. Chase inherited from a Puritan parentage those principles which have formed his character and directed his life. Of the eighteen men selected to grace this collection, and who really deserve the niche assigned them, more than one-half were born and received their early training in New England, fully one-third are direct lineal descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers, all are undoubted believers in the Christian religion; the greater proportion of them are men of peculiarly and strongly religious natures, and all have been agreed that the teachings of Jesus Christ are to be carried out in political institutions.

It is the Christian religion which has given America her men of faith—men who believed in God and his truth, against popular majorities and in spite of all outward signs of success; and who set that truth against policy and expediency with invincible assurance of final victory. It was this faith in moral principle that made them the "Men of Our Times." We heartily thank Mrs. Stowe for reminding the public that greatness did not expire in America with the famous triad, Clay, Calhoun, and Webster; that in all the elements of true greatness—of permanent influence, that is, upon the destinies of the nation—their peers still live; and that, as the present looks regretfully into the past, so the future will look back regretfully upon the present, still murmuring, as they read these "lives of great men," "There were giants in those days." And we thank her no less for reminding the young men of America, to whom she fittingly inscribes her pages, that true greatness, recognized greatness even, lies far less in brilliancy of diction than in the healthy mental grasp of moral principle and the strong purpose that adheres to it through good and evil report.

It is needless to say to any one who has read anything from Mrs. Stowe—and who has not?—that the book is well written and possesses that prime but indescribable quality of such a work—"readableness." It is thoroughly popular. We recognize, indeed, the pen of the romancer rather than the historian. A glow is thrown over the whole group. The heads are artists' sketches rather than faithful and literal photographs. Our heroes are all demigods. It is impossible to think that Mr. Lincoln, who believed that slavery could be restrained but not abolished under the Constitution; Mr. Sumner, who aimed at its abolition; and Mr. Garrison, who denounced the Constitution as "an agreement with hell," can all have been equally right. We look for some discrimination between the conservative methods of Mr. Chase and the trenchant radicalism of Mr. Phillips. But Americans are fond of self-praise. Glowing encomiums are more popular than discriminating criticisms. And, if the book lacks a little of the latter, if it possesses no nice analysis of character, (and we think it fails in that respect), it possesses what is more popular, perhaps truly better—the peculiar charm of a woman's warm, hearty, and loving appreciation of moral worth and genuine heroism.

* MEN OF OUR TIMES. By Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Hartford Publishing Co. Sold by Subscription again.

THE AMERICAN BEAVER, AND HIS WORKS. By LEWIS H. MORGAN, author of "The League of the Iroquois." Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

When the time comes to construct a science of universal psychology, which shall include the developments of mind in the lower animals, one of the most remarkable of these animals will be nearly or quite extinct; or, at least, the unrestricted range of free action necessary to develop its mental powers will not be possible. It is therefore fortunate that an enthusiastic and careful student of the habits of the beaver has given us so full an account, while it is yet possible, of the strange instinct, or rather reason, of this famous brute. The beaver belongs to one of the lower orders of mammalia. He is a rodent, like the rat or rabbit. He does not possess those cerebral convolutions that indicate high mental powers. Yet his mode of life requires him, as an amphibious animal, to make more provisions for emergencies than any other animal; and he seems to show nearly as much power of construction and adaptation as the ancient inhabitants of the lacustrine villages of Switzerland. Something of the ingenuity of beavers is known to every one. But few who have not read this book know anything of the range of its powers: of the mechanism of its dams; of the lakes which it forms in favorable localities, by obstructing the course of streams, thus inundating hundreds of acres; of the long canals which it digs from its ponds through the low lands to the hills, from which it must cut down its trees; or of the "beaver-slides" down the hillsides of the Missouri, where the bluffs run close to the river. In all this there is something more than the mechanical instinct of the bee; there is a reason and a foresight that are essentially human. Man has a mind vastly superior to the brutes; but mental power cannot be denied to them.

Our author loves his beavers, and with good reason. Our readers who shall peruse his book, so beautifully printed and illustrated, cannot fail to share his enthusiasm, and to feel an unavailing regret that this prince of rodents is so rapidly perishing before the advance of civilization.

BACON'S ESSAYS: with Annotations by RICHARD WHATELY, D.D., and Notes and a Glossarial Index by FRANKLIN FISKE HEARD. Boston: Lee & Shepard.

The Essays of Bacon, and the Speech in Support of Unlicensed Printing by Milton, deserve a rank at the head of English prose composition, not as models of style, but as models of keen and compact thought. These essays hardly need the mass of annotation in which they are almost buried; but they are well worthy of it. A single essay—that on Adversity—occupies a single page of Bacon's text and nine pages of Whately's annotations. The notes and glossarial index are of much value; and we can imagine no more satisfactory edition than this of these golden meditations, which occupied the earliest and latest literary labor of this first of philosophers.

L. PRANG & Co., 159 Washington street, Boston, have just published two very beautiful chromos, which cannot fail of a wide popularity. The first is "Easter Morning," after an oil painting by Mrs. James M. Hart. It is a cross, wreathed with flowers. Mrs. Hart says: "It is very fine as a chromo, and gives the sentiment of the original much better than I expected." Mr. James M. Hart, the well-known landscape painter, says: "It gives a very good idea of the original, and has not suffered in the reducing." This testimony makes other commendation needless. The other picture is "Cherries and Basket," after an oil painting by V. Granbery. The coloring is alike natural and brilliant, and the effect such that one can hardly be persuaded that the cherries are not waiting to yield their luscious juices to the pressure of his tongue.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—We have before us the XCVIth volume (Fourth Series, Vol. VIII) of this invaluable miscellany, embracing the weekly numbers issued during the first three months of the present year. It is a collection of the best current productions of the periodical press; and embraces reviews, essays, biographical and historical sketches, tales, poems, etc., from British and American reviews, magazines, newspapers, etc. Any one in search of useful reading for a family may always be certain of finding just what he wants in the *Living Age*. Littell & Gay, Boston.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

BOOKS.

Behind the Scenes. By Elizabeth Keckley (formerly a slave, but more recently modiste and friend to Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Or Thirty Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House. 12mo, pp. 371. G. W. Carleton, New York.

Mackenzie's Ten Thousand Receipts in all the Useful and Domestic Arts; Constituting a Complete and Practical Library. An entirely new edition. Carefully revised and rewritten. 8vo, pp. 696. T. Ellwood Zell, Philadelphia.

Aonio Paleario and his Friends; with a revised edition of "The Benefit of Christ's Death." By Rev. Wm. M. Blackburn, D.D. 2 vols., pp. 311 and 312. Presb. Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

What will he do with it? By Pisistratus Caxton. A Novel, by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, Bart. Three vols. in two. Pp. 168, 414, and 442. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

The Public Ledger Building, Philadelphia; with an Account of the Proceedings Connected with its Opening, June 30th, 1867. 8vo, pp. 186. Geo. W. Childs, Philadelphia.

A Manual of Rites and Ritual. Part I. The Divine Liturgy. By the Rev. John L. Elmendorf, D.D. 12mo, pp. 276. H. B. Durand, New York.

A Week with Jesus; or, Lessons Learned in His Company. By John W. Lowrie, D.D. 16mo, pp. 360. Presb. Board of Publication Philadelphia.

Lillian Gordon; or, The Girl who was not Afraid to Die. By Nellie Grahame. 24mo, pp. 144. Presb. Board of Publication, Philadelphia.

The Relation of Baptized Children to the Church. By Rev. Robert J. Dashiell, D.D. 24mo, pp. 108. Presb. Board of Pub., Philadelphia.

The Old Curiosity Shop, and Reprinted Pieces. By Charles Dickens. 16mo, pp. 506. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Stephen Grattan's Faith. By the author of "Christie." 24mo, pp. 342. Am. S.S. Union, Philadelphia.

Grace and Clara, and other Tales. 24mo, pp. 211. Presb. Board of Pub., Philadelphia.

The Prize Bible, and other Tales. 24mo, pp. 120. Presb. Board of Pub., Philadelphia.

PAMPHLETS.

Trial and Sentence of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York, by the Right Rev. Horatio Potter, D.D., Bishop of the Prot. Ep. Church in the Diocese of New York, for "Preaching and Reading Prayers in the City of New Brunswick, N.J., without the express permission of Rev. Alfred Stubbs, D.D., and the Rev. Edward B. Boggs, D.D." 8 pp. 8vo. House, New York.

A Comprehensive Dictionary of the Bible. Abridged with important additions from Dr. Wm. Smith's Dictionary of the Bible. Edited by Rev. Samuel W. Barnum. Parts II and 12. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Minutes of the Seventh-Day Baptist General Conference, Reports of the Missionary Society, Am. Sabbath Tract Society, and Education Society. Rev. C. C. Stillman, Westerly, R. I.

Union League Club of New York. Its Memories of the Past. The President's Address at the last Meeting in the Old Club House, on Union Square, Thursday evening, March 26, 1868.

The Cretan Refugees and their American Helpers. A Statement Addressed to the Contributors for the Relief of Cretan Refugees. By Dr. S. G. Howe. Lee & Shepard, Boston.

Appeal to the People of the United States to Relieve from Starvation the Women and Children of the Greek Island of Crete. Dr. S. G. Howe, Boston.

Fifth Annual Report of the National Association for the Relief of Destitute Colored Women and Children. Eliza Heacock, Secretary. Washington, D. C.

Twelfth Annual Report of the Board of Commissioners for Reform Schools, to the Governor of Ohio. S. P. Howe, Lancaster, O.

Christian Separation from the World. By Rev. S. H. Platt. With an Introduction by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, D.D. Wynkoop & Hallenbeck, New York.

The Annual Report of the New York State Temperance Society, made at Utica. Rev. F. A. Spencer, Syracuse, N. Y.

Speech of Hon. John Lynch, of Maine, Delivered in the House of Representatives, Feb. 24th, 1868. Washington.

Monthly Report of the Department of Agriculture for March. Hon. Horace Capron, Washington.

The Mystery Finished. The Negro has a Soul. Ledger Office, Memphis, Tenn.

The Future Great City of the World. By J. W. Scott, Toledo, O.

PERIODICALS.

The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review. April. Peter Walker, Philadelphia.

The Home Missionary. May. Am. H. M. Society, Bible House, New York.

Coach-Makers' International Journal. April. J. D. Ware, Philadelphia.

Medical and Surgical Reporter. April 11. S. W. Butler, Philadelphia.

The Little Chief. April. Dowling & Shortridge, Indianapolis, Ind.

Putnam's Monthly Magazine. May. G. P. Putnam & Son, New York.

The New Englander. April. Wm. L. Kingsley, New Haven, Conn.

American Homœopathic Observer. May. E. A. Lodge, Cleveland, O.

Lippincott's Magazine. May. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

American Journal of Horticulture. April. Tilton & Co., Boston.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine. April. Wm. B. Dana, New York.

The American Railroader. April 7. Allen & Christy, Cincinnati.

The Bibliotheca Sacra. April. Warren P. Draper, Andover.

North American Review. April. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The Sunday Magazine. April. Strahan & Co., Edinburgh.

The Rural Gentleman. April. J. B. Robinson, Baltimore.

The New Eclectic. May. Fridge & Murdoch, Baltimore.

Harper's Monthly. May. Harper & Brothers, New York.

The Phrenological Journal. May. S. R. Wells, New York.

The People's Magazine. April. Pott & Amery, New York.

The Northern Monthly. May. A. L. Bassett, New York.

The Atlantic Monthly. May. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

The Sabbath at Home. May. Am. Tract Society, Boston.

Littell's Living Age. April 18. Littell & Gay, Boston.

Our Young Folks. May. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

Christian Work. April. S. W. Partridge, London.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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THE SABBATH AT HOME IS
THE ONLY ILLUSTRATED RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE published in America. The May number contains an article by Rev. W. L. Gage, on the Sinai Peninsula, illustrated by authentic pictures and an invaluable map; also an article by Dr. Dexter, on the Missionary Labors of Jno. Eliot. Also thirteen other excellent articles for adults and children. Christian parents and all Sabbath-school workers should take this magazine. Price $2 a year. To Ministers $1 60. The bound volumes, 1867, (price $3), and the magazine for 1868 for $4 25. Published by the AMERICAN TRACT SOCIETY, 28 Cornhill, Boston.

Putnam's Magazine.
"The revival of the King of the American Monthlies is an event of more than ordinary importance. No Magazine has ever appeared on this side of the Atlantic of half the merit of PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, and its disappearance was always regarded as one of the most mysterious events of the century. . . . Aside from its *politics*, which are *bad*, its literary merits are of the very highest order."—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

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Yours truly,
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Notice is hereby given that THE SUN newspaper, with its presses, type, and fixtures, has become the property of an Association represented by the undersigned. It will henceforth be published in the building known for the last half century as Tammany Hall, on the corner of Nassau and Frankfort streets. Its price will remain as heretofore at two cents a copy, or $6 per annum to mail subscribers. It will be printed in handsome style, on a folio sheet, but it will contain more news and other reading-matter than it has heretofore given.

In changing its proprietorship, THE SUN will not in any respect change its principles or general line of conduct. It will continue to be an Independent Newspaper, wearing the livery of no party, and discussing public questions and the acts of public men on their merits alone. It will be guided, as it has been hitherto, by uncompromising loyalty to the Union, and will resist every attempt to weaken the bonds that unite the American people into one Nation.

THE SUN will support Gen. Grant as its candidate for the Presidency. It will advocate retrenchment and economy in the public expenditures, and the reduction of the present crushing burdens of taxation. It will advocate the speedy restoration of the South, as needful to revive business and secure fair wages for labor.

THE SUN will always have All the News—foreign, domestic, political, social, literary, scientific, and commercial. It will use enterprise and money freely to make the best possible newspaper, AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST.

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It will not take as long to read THE SUN as to read the *London Times* or *Webster's Dictionary*; but, when you have read it, you will know about all that has happened in both hemispheres.

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is prepared with great care especially for country subscribers. The news of the week, in every department, is condensed for it by experienced and skilful editors, so that its readers will be able to learn in a brief space of time every event of importance that has happened in any part of the globe. A selection from the most interesting editorial articles of THE DAILY SUN will form one of its constant features, while the most instructive and entertaining miscellany will also occupy a large portion of its columns.

The features and fluctuations of the markets of cattle, produce, and general merchandise will be accurately and carefully exhibited in our columns; and, while THE WEEKLY SUN is thus especially adapted to fill a place occupied by no other of our journals as a

General Family Newspaper,

it will also furnish accurate and fresh reports of all matters of importance to

THE AGRICULTURIST AND GARDENER.

This department is under the supervision of ANDREW S. FULLER, who will not only write on the subjects in question, but will also attend the meetings of the Farmers' Club, and will daguerreotype their proceedings for the benefit of our subscribers. We shall also be glad to receive and print in this department of THE SUN the results of the practical experience of our readers in agriculture and horticulture. Communications on these topics may be addressed to the Agricultural Editor of THE SUN, New York City.

The price of THE WEEKLY SUN is fixed at

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and while it is offered at this low rate our friends will bear in mind that it is only by a very large subscription list that we can be enabled to derive from it anything like a fair compensation for the trouble and expense involved in its publication. It is true that it is printed on a sheet of more convenient form and dimension than most of the other general weekly newspapers of this city; but the very condensation and point which give it value, and make its contents so quickly and easily accessible to every reader, are gained by unusual care and labor on the part of its editors. It is comparatively easy to fill a big blanket paper up with long and uninteresting articles; the work of condensation requires labor, talent, and constant watchfulness.

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will be of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but will have space for a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and will furnish the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it will come twice a week instead of once only. Its subscription price will be only

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The Farmers' Column.

WASTE STEAM.

BY ROBERT MORRIS COPELAND.

How to economize steam-power is a question which occupies many minds. It seems, indeed, to have been so perfectly discussed and understood that few persons would venture to hope to point out any considerable saving in the cost of producing, or even in the methods of applying steam to general use.

It sometimes happens that improvements may be seen in directions in which we have rarely looked; and I think I can show a method of utilizing a great deal of steam and hot water which now goes to waste. The economy proposed is the use of the waste steam and hot water of manufactories of many kinds in heating hot-beds, greenhouses, and even henhouses, in the winter. No part of horticulture is more attractive than the winter culture of fruits and flowers; and many persons are enthusiastic over flowers when they are no longer to be gathered at will in the garden, who are careless about them in summer; nor is this simply because they are scarce and costly, but rather because when rare their beauty strikes the mind more powerfully, and arrests the attention, which in summer is dissipated amongst many interesting objects. Many persons would try to cultivate flowers, etc., under glass, were it not for their want of knowledge and the cost which the maintenance of artificial heat entails.

An insufficient knowledge of plant-culture under glass is very serious, and can only be overcome by careful study and observation. But a little knowledge is easily obtained; and, whilst a man may not be able to keep a plant-house filled with a mixed collection of Ericas, Epacris, Camellias, Azaleas, Acacias, Poinsettias, Roses, Heliotropes, Verbenas, Bouvardias, etc., in good and flower-bearing condition, he may easily learn to grow Violets, Roses, Pinks, and such simple plants, to perfection. To cultivate such plants, after a suitable house for them is once prepared, is very easy; it requires but little experience and involves no secret mysteries. Any one who will make his house in the right way, stock it with a good selection of plants, keep up the right temperature and moisture, will reap an abundant floral reward. The process is so simple that any thoughtful boy or girl of sixteen can carry on a small house, after it is once properly arranged and protected against the vicissitudes of climate. I will not now describe the most suitable houses for different kinds of plant-culture, but will discuss the way of heating them. The first idea which underlaid the growth of plants in winter was to economize and use sunheat. The heat of the sun during pleasant winter days is always sufficient to keep a well-made greenhouse from freezing, so long as the mercury does not fall below zero; but no one can store the heat accumulated in the day, for use by night or in cloudy weather. Nor would the heat of the winter sun be reliable for stimulating or forcing a new growth on plants which are kept under cover in winter. To supplement the decreasing heat of the sun, when its rays are withdrawn or obscured, fire GRANOS was introduced into greenhouses, by carrying the fire and smoke round the interior of the building, from the furnace at one end to a chimney in the other, or to still further extract the heat of the smoke, back to a chimney at the end of the house where the furnace is placed. This is a simple plan, but is open to several objections: the flues are always liable to smoke and let injurious vapors pass through chinks into the house, and give out more heat at the end of the house nearest the furnace. With flue-heating apparatus one end of the house may be too hot, whilst the other is hardly above freezing. A great improvement in flues is the use of hot water, or steam, carried round the house in pipes; a constant circulation being maintained by the condensation of the steam and hot water at the point most distant from the boiler. This condensation causes a vacuum, which draws a new supply of hot water from the boiler to supply the place; by the constant condensation an equal and rapid flow is maintained, and the part of the house most distant from the fire is as well warmed as any other part. This kind of heat is automatic in its action, supposing the fire under the boiler to remain constant; the colder the air in the house, the more rapid the cooling of the water in the pipes, and the consequent flow, and the greater the amount of heat which the pipes will emit: *vice versâ*, as the temperature of the house increases, the decrease of the fire under the boiler is less. I heat greenhouses and hot-beds with steam or water is a costly process, as it requires an investment in boilers, pipes, and coal; and many persons who might like to cultivate plants and fruits in winter cannot afford the expense.

Here comes the possible economy and saving in steam-power when used for manufacturing. The manufacturer must create steam to drive his machinery, warm his factories, heat his vats, beamhouses, and the like. There are very few cases in which the steam is not at last exhausted or condensed, and lost in some outside tank or in the open air. This is especially true of tanneries, paper-mills, and similar works. If the manufacturer is interested in horticulture, or has a neighbor who is, this loss might be saved, if, when the steam or hot water is no longer wanted in the workshop, it were carried in pipes or tanks through a series of ridge and furrow hot-beds, pits, or greenhouses.

There is hardly a 20-horse-power boiler in use which does not waste every day more hot water and steam than would heat perfectly a hot-bed 100 ft. long by 10 ft. wide and 6 ft. high. Such a bed could force one thousand dollars' worth of grapes, roses, violets, pinks, lettuce, strawberries, tomatoes, and the like, in a season, with a perfection which can never be expected in a dung-heated hot-bed, or in any common house which is heated by a flue or boiler which consumes less than a ton of coal a month. The steam of the engine should be condensed in a reservoir of water, which could be raised to any desirable temperature, and then be sent to circulate through the house in pipes, or open or closed tanks. Hot-beds for the production of winter and spring vegetables, heated by the waste steam of manufactories, would produce ten times better and more profitable crops than can ever be raised by the clumsy methods now commonly practiced. Manure as a heating material for hot-beds is, when compared to steam or hot water, perfectly unsatisfactory and antediluvian. In a few years no market-gardener who hopes to make his expenses will think of relying on manure-heat for his early crops. In my next article I shall give some facts and details with regard to the best method of making hot-beds, etc., to use waste steam.

AGRICULTURAL.

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12 for	$1 00
50 "	3 50
100 "	6 00
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PLANT THE GENUINE.

JUCUNDA—Our No. 700.

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We claim for it, and have abundance of testimonials to sustain the claim:

1st. That the plant is healthy, hardy, and of vigorous growth.

2d. It is remarkably capable of resisting frosts, cold winds, and drought.

3d. It never fails to produce an immense crop of the finest fruit.

4th. It is bisexual, and needs no fertilizer.

5th. It continues a long time in bearing—the fruit increasing in beauty and brilliancy to the last.

6th. The fruit is of enormous size—ten and twelve berries often filling a pint measure.

7th. It is of great beauty, perfect in form and brilliant in color.

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Age at issue.	Amount Insured.	Premium Paid.	Added to Policy.	Total Am't Pol.
40	$10,000	$1,280	$3,572	$13,572
35	8,000	1,092	2,348	10,348
30	7,500	708	2,703	10,203
25	7,000	571	2,505	9,505

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OF NEW YORK.
Office No. 135 Broadway.

CASH CAPITAL.....$2,000,000 00
ASSETS, 1st Jan., 1868.....3,625,896 78
LIABILITIES.....107,469 55

ASSETS.

Cash, Balance in Bank.....$186,009 09
Bonds and Mortgages, being first lien on Real Estate.....832,015 00
Loans on Stocks, payable on demand.....380,082 56
United States Stocks, (market value).....1,591,022 50
State and Municipal Stocks and Bonds (market value).....447,875 00
Bank Stocks, (market value).....126,529 00
Interest due on 1st Jan., 1868.....27,306 46
Balance in hands of Agents and in course of transmission.....118,519 27
Bills Receivable, (for Premiums on Inland Risks, etc.).....9,947 45
Other Property, Miscellaneous Items.....109,945 45
Total.....$3,625,896 78

FIRE AND INLAND INSURANCE.

CHARLES J. MARTIN, President.
A. F. WILLMARTH, Vice-President.
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J. H. WASHBURN, Secretary.
GEO. M. LYON, Ass't Secretary.
T. B. GREENE, 2d Ass't Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co.
NEW YORK, January 25th, 1868.

The Trustees, in conformity to the Charter of the Company, submit the following Statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1867.

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1867, to 31st Dec., 1867.....$7,322,015 79
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1867.....1,858,109 71
Total amount of Marine Premiums.....$10,160,125 46
No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks, nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.
Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1867, to 31st December, 1867.....$7,597,123 16
Losses paid during the same period.....$4,024,764 61
Returns of Premiums and Expenses.....$1,303,865 55
The Company has the following Assets, viz.:
United States and State of New York Stock, City, Bank, and other Stocks.....$6,804,485 00
Loans, secured by Stocks, and otherwise.....3,175,450 00
Real Estate and Bonds and Mortgages.....210,000 00
Interest, and sundry notes and claims due the Company, estimated at.....252,414 93
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable.....3,330,443 27
Cash in Bank.....375,374 02
Total Amount of Assets.....$13,106,177 11

Six per cent. Interest on the outstanding certificates of profits will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of February next.

Fifty per cent. of the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1863 will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the Fourth of February next, from which date interest on the amount so redeemable will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment and canceled to the extent paid.

A dividend of Thirty per cent. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1867, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the Seventh of April next.

By order of the Board,
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

JOHN D. JONES, CHARLES DENNIS, W. H. H. MOORE, HENRY COIT, WM. C. PICKERSGILL, LEWIS CURTIS, CHARLES H. RUSSELL, LOWELL HOLBROOK, R. WARREN WESTON, ROYAL PHELPS, CALEB BARSTOW, A. P. PILLOT, WILLIAM E. DODGE, ROBT. G. FERGUSON, DAVID LANE, JAMES BRYCE, FRANCIS SKIDDY, DANIEL S. MILLER, WM. STURGIS, CHAS. P. BURDETT, HENRY K. BOGERT, JOSHUA J. HENRY, DENNIS PERKINS, JOSEPH GAILLARD, Jr., J. HENRY BURGY, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, C. A. HAND, R. J. HOWLAND, BENJ. BABCOCK, FLETCHER WESTRAY, ROBT. B. MINTURN, Jr., GORDON W. BURNHAM, FREDERICK CHAUNCEY, JAMES LOW, GEORGE S. STEPHENSON, WILLIAM H. WEBB, PAUL HOFFORD, SHEPPARD GANDY, ROBERT L. TAYLOR.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
W. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.
J. D. HEWLETT, 3d Vice-President.

MERCANTILE
MUTUAL (MARINE)
Insurance Company
No. 35 WALL STREET,
NEW YORK.

Assets, - - - $1,464,419

This Company takes Marine and Inland Navigation Risks on Merchandise, Freight, and Hulls of Vessels. On the payment of Premiums a Rebate or Discount on the current rates is made in cash as an equivalent for the Scrip Dividends of a Mutual Company. The amount of such Rebate, being fixed according to the character of the business, gives to Dealers a more just apportionment of profits than by the mutual system; and, being *made in cash*, on payment of the Premium, is more than equivalent to the *cash value* of the average Scrip Dividends of Mutual Companies.

Policies issued making loss payable in Gold in this City, or in Sterling at the Office of the Company's Bankers in Liverpool, if desired.

TRUSTEES:

JAMES FREELAND, SAMUEL WILLETS, ROBERT L. TAYLOR, WILLIAM T. FROST, WILLIAM WATT, HENRY EYRE, CORNELIUS GRINNELL, JOSEPH SLAGG, JAS. D. FISH, GEO. W. HENNINGS, A. FOSTER HIGGINS, FRANCIS HATHAWAY, A. WILLIAM HETH, AARON L. REID, ELLWOOD WALTER, D. COLDEN MURRAY, E. HAYDOCK WHITE, N. L. McCREADY, DANIEL T. WILLETS, L. FUGARY, HENRY R. RUNHARDT, JOHN S. WILLIAMS, WILLIAM NELSON, Jr., CHARLES IRMON, HAROLD DOLLNER, PAUL N. SPOFFORD.

ELLWOOD WALTER, President.
CHAS. NEWCOMB, Vice-Pres't.
C. J. DESPARD, Secretary.

GUARDIAN
MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.
OF NEW YORK.
No. 102 BROADWAY.

Assets, rapidly increasing, - $1,600,000.
Income over - - - - - - - 600,000.

THE GUARDIAN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, since its organization, has been constantly increasing in prosperity and usefulness.

During the past year its ratio of expenditure to income was less than that of almost any other Company doing business in the State of New York, thus showing a remarkable economy of management.

Particular attention is called to our Board of Directors, comprising names well and favorably known throughout he country, in whose hands the interests of the insured will be preserved and secured beyond question.

All premiums are payable in cash, annually or semi-annually; but, when desired, one-third of each annual premium may remain a loan on the policy at legal interest, the remaining two-thirds to be paid in cash either annually or semi-annually.

DIVIDENDS.

Dividends will be declared annually—*all the profits being equitably divided among the Policy-holders*, and are payable in cash or are paid by their application to and cancelation of the loans above-mentioned.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

In case an insured party should, after paying two annual premiums, become unable to continue payment, the Policy will not be forfeited, but a paid-up Policy will be issued for an equitable amount.

CLERGYMEN

contemplating insurance will have a liberal allowance made them.

DIRECTORS:

HON. JOHN A. DIX, HON. JAMES HARPER, JOHN J. CISNE, WM. T. HOOKER, WM. M. VERMILYE, CHAS. G. ROCKWOOD, HON. GEO. OPDYKE, MINOT C. MORGAN, THOMAS BIDDY, BENJ. B. SHERMAN, AARON ARNOLD, CHAS. J. COGGILL, E. V. HAUGHWOUT, WM. WILKENS, JULIUS H. PRATT, WM. W. WRIGHT, CHAS. J. STARR, WILLIAM ALLEN, GEO. W. CUTLER, GEO. T. HOPE, JOHN H. SHERWOOD, WALTON H. PECKHAM, EDWARD H. WRIGHT, GEORGE W. FARLEE, WM. L. COGSWELL.

WALTON H. PECKHAM, President.
HENRY V. GAHAGAN, Sec'y. LUCIUS MCADAM, Actuary.
W. E. VERMILYE, M. D., Med. Ex.

PROVIDENT
LIFE INSURANCE
AND
INVESTMENT COMPANY,
OF CHICAGO, ILL.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL - - - - - - $1,000,000.

OFFICERS:

President, IRA Y. MUNN.
Vice-Pres., H. E. SARGENT.
Secretary, C. HOLLAND.

DIRECTORS:

O. F. HARDING, Attorney at Law.
T. B. BLACKSTONE, Pres't Chic. & St. Louis R. R. Co.
JOHN T. LINDSAY, Attorney at Law, Peoria, Ill.
IRA Y. MUNN, Commission Merchant.
C. HOLLAND, Secretary.
WM. H. FERRY, Managing Director C. & N. W. R'y.
F. H. WINSTON, Attorney at Law.
SAMUEL HALE, of Hale & Ayer, Iron Merchants.
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MATTHEW LAFLIN, Capitalist.
WM. H. RAND, Chicago Tribune Co.
DANIEL THOMPSON, Commission Merchant and Sup't City Railway.

FINANCE COMMITTEE:

WM. H. RAND. G. F. HARDING. F. H. WINSTON.

MEDICAL EXAMINERS:

DR. R. M. ISHAM, Prof. of Operative Surgery, Chic. Medical College.
DR. R. LUDLAM, Prof. Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago.

This Company transacts both a Life and Accident Insurance business. Its Life Systems are original with the officers of the Company, and are new, and in many respects far superior to any offered by other companies. The Company is doing by far the largest purely Accident Insurance of any company in the country.

METROPOLITAN
INSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 108 Broadway, New York.

THIS COMPANY, WITH A CASH CAPITAL OF

$300,000,

INTENDS HEREAFTER TO CONFINE ITS FIRE BUSINESS TO THE CITY OF NEW YORK AND VICINITY, and will also write MARINE RISKS on CARGO ONLY, at its office in the Metropolitan Bank Building.

JAMES LORIMER GRAHAM, President.
ROBERT M. C. GRAHAM, Vice-President.

Directors:

MARTIN BATES, DUDLEY R. FULLER, FRANKLIN H. DELANO, GILBERT L. BEEKMAN, JOSEPH B. VARNUM, LORRAIN FREEMAN, EDWARD A. STEVENS, J. BOORMAN JOHNSTON, SAMUEL D. BRADFORD, F. H. WOLCOTT, P. W. TURNEY, WM. M. BLODGETT, CHARLES P. KIRKLAND, WATSON E. CASE, JOHN A. GRAHAM, JOHN C. HENDERSON, JAMES L. GRAHAM, Jr., CLINTON B. FISK, W. R. WADSWORTH, Secretary.

HOME
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
MUTUAL.
NO. 259 BROADWAY, N. Y.

ASSETS, $1,800,000. ASSURED MEMBERS, 10,000.

OFFICERS:

WALTER S. GRIFFITH, *President.* I. H. FROTHINGHAM, *Treasurer.*
GEORGE C. RIPLEY, *Secretary.* WILLIAM J. COFFIN, *Actuary.*

NON-FORFEITING LIFE INSURANCE POLICIES

CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE

STANDARD LIFE INSURANCE CO.
No. 202 BOADWAY.

BERKSHIRE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
PITTSFIELD, MASS.,

OFFERS GREATER ADVANTAGES TO POLICY-HOLDERS THAN ANY OTHER COMPANY IN THIS COUNTRY.

INCORPORATED 1851. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Assets nearly - - - - - - - - - - $1,000,000.
Annual Income - - - - - - - - - - 500,000.

Strictly Mutual.

All the Profits are Divided among the Policy-Holders, Annual and Increasing Dividends. Equity to All.

No Discrimination against the Unfortunate.

NO FORFEITURE OF POLICIES FROM FAILURE TO PAY PREMIUMS.

AN ANNUAL Payment Life Policy is NOT FORFEITED by failure to pay Premium when due, but is still continued in force, under the Massachusetts Law of April, 1851.

EXAMPLE AT AGE 35.

One Annual Payment will continue the Policy in force 2 years and 3 days.
Two " " " " " " 4 " " 13 "
Three " " " " " " 6 " " 27 "
Four " " " " " " 8 " " 46 "
Five " " " " " " 10 " " 56 "
Six " " " " " " 12 " " 41 "
Nineteen " " " " " " 30 " " 161 "

That is, should the assured pay ONE premium and fail to pay the SECOND, he would still remain insured for the full amount of the Policy ONE YEAR AND THREE DAYS LONGER; if TWO payments were made, he would remain insured TWO YEARS AND TWELVE DAYS after the third premium fell due. *This feature, first adopted by this Company, is absolutely secured to the assured by the laws of Massachusetts.* In addition to this, on all LIMITED PAYMENT LIFE AND ENDOWMENT POLICIES the assured has the OPTION OF A PAID-UP POLICY AFTER ONE PAYMENT.

READ THIS LETTER. EAST HARTLAND, CONN., February, 1867.

BENJ. CHICKERING, Esq., *Sec'y Berkshire Life Insurance Company:*

DEAR SIR:—I have this day received full payment of the Policy on the life of my husband, Charles M. Elsbree, who insured in the BERKSHIRE Oct. 27th, 1865, and paid one premium in quarterly payments. When the second premium fell due he was ill, and the premium was not paid or received by the Company, on the 3d of November following he died. Receiving notice that under the NON-FORFEITURE plan of the BERKSHIRE the Policy was still good, *notwithstanding the second premium had not been paid*, I made the required proofs of my husband's death, and forwarded the same to the Company at Pittsfield, Mass., on the 12th day of January, 1867. I have to-day received their draft for $655, being the full amount of the Policy, after deducting the one premium due in October last, unpaid, with the interest on the same.

Mrs. MARY J. ELSBREE.

GOOD CANVASSERS WANTED on liberal terms, by all General Agents, and at this Office. Call or send for Circular.

THOS. F. PLUNKETT, President.
JAMES FRANCIS, Vice-President.

BENJ CHICKERING, *Sec'y, Treas., and Actuary.*
JACOB L. GREENE, *Assistant Secretary.*

GENERAL AGENTS:

P. H. FRANCIS & J. H. DASKAM.....271 Broadway, New York
T. J. FOSS & F. H. SMITH.....80½ Washington st., Boston, Mass.
W. H. GRAVES.....320 Walnut st., Philadelphia, Pa.
F. MARSH, Jr.....S. W. corner 3d and Walnut sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.
F. W. BARTHOLOMEW.....25 West Washington st., Indianapolis, Ind.
MAIISH & WHEELER.....111 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
FRANZ A. HINE.....Toledo, Ohio.
H. S. PARKER.....91 La Salle st., Chicago, Ill.
EDWARD R. TAYLOR & CO.....30 Great St. James st., Montreal, Canada.
A. S. COFFIN.....Providence, R. I.
H. B. HARDEY.....42 St., Baltimore, Md.
HARD & BONBALL, Agents for Southern Ohio.....Portsmouth, Ohio.
I. D. SPENCER, Agent for Northern Ohio.....240 Superior st., Cleveland, Ohio.
BABCOCK & CARPENTER.....97 Main st., Rochester, N. Y.

WIDOWS'
AND
ORPHANS'
BENEFIT
Life Insurance Co.,
OFFICE,
No. 132 Broadway, New York.

CHARLES H. RAYMOND, President.

CAPITAL AND ACCUMULATIONS SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS!

PREMIUMS, POLICIES, AND DIVIDENDS ALL CASH!

ALL POLICIES ON THE MUTUAL PLAN.

DIVIDENDS AVAILABLE AT END OF SECOND YEAR AND ANNUALLY THEREAFTER.

Average Dividends have been to date as follows:
ON LIFE POLICIES, OVER 30 PER CENT. IN CASH.
ON ENDOWMENT POLICIES, OVER 22 PER CENT. IN CASH.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE AFTER SECOND YEAR.

Churches seeking to endow their faithful pastors re advised to consult the MINISTERIAL ENDOWMENT PLAN of this Company.

No better or more secure investment is offered to prudent business men and heads of families than the Life and Endowment Policies issued on the faith of this Company.

H. B. ROBINSON, Secretary.
ROBERT A. GRANNISS, Ass't Sec'y.

"PARTICIPATION INSURANCE."

The only system of insurance under which a company's ability to pay its losses KEEPS FULL PACE with its increasing business and consequent increasing liability to incur loss, without imposing any liability whatever upon the holders of its Policies.

CONTINENTAL
INSURANCE COMPANY.
102 Broadway, New York.

STATEMENT OF JULY 1, 1867.

CASH CAPITAL.....$200,000 00
SURPLUS.....1,314,536 31
CASH ASSETS.....$1,814,536 31

THE CONTINENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

insures against loss and damage by fire on all kinds of buildings, merchandise, household furniture, farm property, including stock, RENTS, LEASES, and all other insurable property, at *reasonable rates of Premium*, on the PARTICIPATING PLAN, dividing three-fourths of the profits to its customers in scrip bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, redeemable in cash in the order of its issue, as rapidly as the accumulation represented by the scrip exceeds the sum of $500,000.

The scrip issues of this Company for 1857, '58, '59, '60, and '61, are now being redeemed in cash.

DIRECTORS.

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R. H. LAMPORT, Vice President.

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S. B. CHITTENDEN.....S. B. Chittenden & Co.
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JAMES FRASER.....Fraser, Major & Co.
WILLIAM M. VAIL.....
HIRAM BARNEY.....Barney, Butler & Parsons.
LAWRENCE TURNURE.....Moses Taylor & Co.
SHEPPARD GANDY.....Sheppard Gandy.
GEORGE GRISWOLD.....L. & G. Griswold.
SAMUEL A. SAWYER.....Sawyer, Wallace Co.
CYRUS CURTIS.....President Washington Life Ins. Co.
WILLIAM D. MORGAN.....W. E. E. Morgan & Son.
WM. ALLEN BUTLER.....
ISAIAH A. MUNDOCK.....President Continental Bank.
D. H. ARNOLD.....President of Mercantile Bank.
CHARLES LANMAN.....C. H. Marshall & Co.
L. H. BRIGHAM.....Late Brigham & Parsons.
WELLINGTON CLAPP.....Late Clapp & Kent.
BRADISH JOHNSON.....Johnson & Lazarus.
JOHN CASWELL.....John Caswell & Co.
HENRY F. SPAULDING.....Spaulding, Hunt & Co.
JOHN PAINE.....
JOSEPH BATTELL.....Edgeton, Battell & Co.
ROBERT H. MCCURDY, late McCurdy, Aldrich & Spencer.
GEORGE S. STEPHENSON.....George S. Stephenson & Co.
GEORGE MOSLE.....E. Pavenstedt & Co.
WM. M. RICHARDS.....Richards & Colfax.
JOHN H. EARLE.....Pres't N. Y. Mutual (Marine) Ins. Co.
HENRY EYRE.....
CHARLES H. BOOTH.....Charles H. Booth & Co.
EDWARD MARTIN.....Cramp & Co.
HORACE B. CLAFLIN.....H. B. Claflin & Co.

CYRUS PECK Secretary.

COLUMBIA
FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NEW YORK.
Office No. 161 Broadway, N. Y.

CASH CAPITAL.....$300,000 00
SURPLUS.....55,472 80
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, April 1st, 1867.....$355,472 80

ALFRED DOUGLAS, President.
JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.
ED. R. SATTERLEE, Assistant Secretary.

NORTH AMERICA
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 229 Broadway,
CORNER OF BARCLAY STREET.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT.
N. D. MORGAN.

VICE-PRESIDENT.
T. T. MERWIN

SECRETARY.
J. W. MERRILL.

ACTUARY.
G. ROWLAND.

ADVISORY ACTUARY.
H. A. NEWTON,
PROF. MATH., YALE COLLEGE.

NEW FEATURES AND ADVANTAGES
WHICH ARE KNOWN AS BELONGING TO
NO OTHER COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Company makes a special deposit with the Insurance Department of the State, for which Registered Policies are issued if desired, countersigned by the Superintendent of the Insurance Department of the State of New York, certifying that such policies are secured by pledge of public stocks.

This constitutes a trusteeship, and renders assurance doubly sure. No other Company gives the assured a guarantee of this character, or anything equivalent.

Thirty Days' Grace is allowed on all renewal premiums, and the policy remains valid and in full force during that time.

No restrictions as to travel or residence abroad at any season of the year, outside the tropics, which gives a nearly world-wide and unconditional policy.

Policies incontestible from any cause except on account of fraud.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS Etc.

From the Round Table.

An act was passed some time ago by our own state legislature respecting a Company—THE NORTH AMERICA—which seems, in a great degree, to assure the desired requisite of positive security by adding to the usual pledges a Government indorsement.

From the American Exchange and Review, Philadelphia.

Here is the realization of the idea of governmental supervision which it has been supposed to be necessary to perfect the guarantee. * * * * The North America, in introducing the extra assurance, has given fresh proof that all things conducive to the benefit of its members are congenial to it, as it has no interest apart from theirs.

From the London (Eng.) Advertiser.

NEW FEATURE IN LIFE INSURANCE.

The new feature in life insurance which has just been introduced into the United States can hardly be duly estimated, and should receive that attention from our government which the importance of the subject imperatively demands. The North America Life Insurance Company of the City of New York, in the execution of the high and solemn trust confided to it, has introduced a wise, precautionary, and parental policy, which gives to the assured the utmost security, and places the Company upon a solid and permanent basis.

From the Chicago Banking and Insurance Chronicle.

With the almost whole-world form of policy now adopted, and with the security arising from its plan of special deposits in the Insurance Department, it seems certain that the North America Company can now successfully carry its agencies and branches wherever Life Insurance is practicable, to the furthest boundaries of civilization.

From the N. Y. Underwriter.

For example sake, and we may say for the sake of comparison and contrast also, we publish this month the new form of Life Policy adopted by this Company. It is as nearly a whole-world, universal, unconditional policy as can well be framed. This Policy marks an epoch in Life Insurance in America. It is a free policy, and when compared with the heap of conditions and restrictions printed in some Life Policies it becomes astonishing.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

This Company was made for this continent and for all the future of this great nation; and, in making the State of New York the trustee of its funds, it has added much to its previous claims upon the public confidence. It has already a strong hold upon the business men of Pennsylvania.

From the United States Insurance Gazette, New York.

Thus we have established for the first time in the United States a governmental supervision of the business of Life Insurance with a State Government acting as Trustees, guaranteeing that each policy and each annuity bond shall be properly redeemed when the period of redemption arr

No. 25 MAIDEN LANE, }
NEW YORK, Dec. 14th, 1867. }

IN my Card of November 1, 1865, I stated that "*for the purpose of more fully supplying the wants of the public, and in order to prevent unscrupulous dealers from palming off inferior and worthless goods as the Morton Gold Pens, I shall hereafter sell no goods at wholesale except only to duly appointed and authorized Agents,*" *etc.* To this plan I have since strictly adhered.

In accepting agents, great care has been exercised to appoint those who, by long-continued fair dealing, have acquired a reputation for honesty, responsibility, and probity; men in whose word the public have learned to place confidence. These agents have agreed to keep a full assortment of my pens, and to sell them at my published prices. Thus the public are supplied by them with just such pens as they want, either as to writing or price, and get a full equivalent for the money paid.

No agent is appointed to travel from place to place, or canvass the country; so that all who want a Morton Gold Pen must get it from the Local Agent, or from headquarters.

None need apply for the Agency except in conformity to the above, the liberal discount "To Clubs" being sufficient inducement to all others. A. MORTON.

MORTON'S GOLD PENS DO NOT WEAR OUT.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS DO NOT WEAR OUT.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS DO NOT WEAR OUT.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS DO NOT WEAR OUT.
MORTON'S GOLD PENS DO NOT WEAR OUT.

A SINGLE ONE WILL LAST A LIFETIME.
A SINGLE ONE WILL LAST A LIFETIME.
A SINGLE ONE WILL LAST A LIFETIME.
A SINGLE ONE WILL LAST A LIFETIME.
A SINGLE ONE WILL LAST A LIFETIME.

BY THEIR USE
BY THEIR USE
BY THEIR USE
BY THEIR USE
BY THEIR USE

THE LABOR OF WRITING IS GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LABOR OF WRITING IS GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LABOR OF WRITING IS GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LABOR OF WRITING IS GREATLY REDUCED.
THE LABOR OF WRITING IS GREATLY REDUCED.

GREATER UNIFORMITY IS OBTAINED.
GREATER UNIFORMITY IS OBTAINED.
GREATER UNIFORMITY IS OBTAINED.
GREATER UNIFORMITY IS OBTAINED.
GREATER UNIFORMITY IS OBTAINED.

EASE, ELEGANCE, AND BEAUTY ARE ACQUIRED.
EASE, ELEGANCE, AND BEAUTY ARE ACQUIRED.
EASE, ELEGANCE, AND BEAUTY ARE ACQUIRED.
EASE, ELEGANCE, AND BEAUTY ARE ACQUIRED.
EASE, ELEGANCE, AND BEAUTY ARE ACQUIRED.

ECONOMY, PLEASURE, AND PROFIT CONSULTED.
ECONOMY, PLEASURE, AND PROFIT CONSULTED.
ECONOMY, PLEASURE, AND PROFIT CONSULTED.
ECONOMY, PLEASURE, AND PROFIT CONSULTED.
ECONOMY, PLEASURE, AND PROFIT CONSULTED.

The best and cheapest Gold Pens in the world. Price, fifty cents and upward. Call at No. 25 Maiden Lane, or inclose stamp for Circular.

THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT.
THE BEST HOLIDAY PRESENT.
Because the most enduring, and a constant remembrancer of the giver.
USEFUL, DURABLE, AND BEAUTIFUL
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The best and cheapest Gold Pens in the world. Prices, fifty cents and upward. Call at No. 25 Maiden Lane, or inclose stamp for Circular.

Financial & Commercial.

TALK, NEWS, AND GOSSIP.

THE precincts of the Stock Exchange and the Gold Room have never been in a state of greater excitement than during the past week. Wildness and utter confusion reigned there for a while, and everything seemed to be going to the dogs. The bottom seemed to have fallen out of everything, and nothing was firm and smooth but the Nicholson pavement, and the only denizens of the street who maintained their equanimity were the industrious little boot-blacks, who keep the bulls and bears well polished as to their upper leathers, let it be as it may with the other parts of their costume. Telegrams from Albany about the Erie Bill before the Senate sent the price of Central and of Erie up and down with puzzling rapidity. Central fell on Friday to 108¾, recovering again to 112½; and on Saturday to 114, leaving off in the afternoon at 113¾; and rising to 119 on Monday. None of the other speculative stocks fell so low and made such violent changes; but they were all alarmingly shaky. The announcement on Saturday that the Erie Bill had actually passed the Senate, though it knocked prices down temporarily, soon had the effect of giving a better tone to the market. The worst was known; and the worst, after all, was not so very bad. The bill has become a law, and it will not be specially damaging to the Vanderbilt party. The Commodore will not be able to act as president of the Erie and the Central at the same time; but he will find no difficulty whatever in finding officers and directors who will most faithfully execute his orders. The Drew party will discover that they have spent their money very foolishly in getting a bill through the legislature to prevent a consolidation of railroad interests; or to save themselves from the legal consequences of their illegal sales of convertible bonds. An anonymous pamphlet has been put in circulation for the purpose of depreciating the current price of the Vanderbilt roads, and to show the utter worthlessness of the Erie. But, in answer to all the statistical facts which it contains, it is only necessary to say that the calculations in regard to the Erie and Central are based upon the costly management of these roads, while under the control of "speculative directors," whose efforts were directed to the depreciation of the value of the stock instead of its improvement; and that the Hudson River and Harlem shares are bought for permanent investments by those who have the best means of knowing their intrinsic value. New York Central is known to be, under its present management, one of the most valuable roads in the country; and it is said by those who have the best means of knowing that its stock can be increased till one-third, still paying quarterly dividends of two per cent., which it will probably do before long.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland has been watered to the extent of ten per cent., and no cash dividend declared. It shows a tendency to fall considerably lower, for it will be difficult to make the public believe in a road which makes dividends in scrip only.

The Keep-Lockwood stocks gave way, and looked as though they were going to settle considerably lower; but they rallied again, though still under the highest points.

Quicksilver showed a wonderful degree of strength during the panic, and gives promise of a steady rise, caused by the new conditions upon which the valuable mines will be worked hereafter.

Two shocking accidents on the Erie road, one resulting in a terrible loss of life, have roused the popular indignation against the faithless directors, who, while speculating for their personal benefit, have criminally neglected the great interests entrusted to their keeping. The terrible destruction of human life on the Erie is justly attributed by the public to the directors; who knew from the reports of their own engineer how dangerous the road was, and who yet took no steps to prevent the slaughter which has so startled the people. The grand jury of the county in which the shocking calamity occurred ought to indict the perpetrators of these needless sacrifices of life and destroyers of property, so that they may be brought to the punishment they so richly deserve.

MONEY MARKET.

MONEY has gradually worked easier, and rates of interest have very sensibly declined, as the outflow of currency to the West has been checked and the tide has set back again to the financial center of Wall Street. Loans were offered on Saturday to the large stock-houses as low as 5 to 6 per cent., and 7 per cent. was about the highest point demanded where the securities were unexceptionable. But the soul of Broad Street has gone through a terrible ordeal recently, and the severest financial pressure of the year was experienced in the early part of last week. The Government sold a large amount of gold; and, as the Sub-treasurer did not make a corresponding purchase of 7-30s, the consequences of suddenly abstracting a few millions from the street and locking them up in the Government vaults were terribly trying. It ought not to be in the power of the Treasury Department to commit such wanton mischief among our business men; or, if it is necessary that the power should exist, it ought not to be so capriciously executed. There is great room for improvement in the management of Treasury affairs here. Certain operators, by means of their Treasury connections, are able to play with loaded dice, to the very serious detriment of the community.

Though there was a very sensible mitigation of the money pressure at the close of the week, the bank statement does not afford any encouraging items for the coming week. It is much less favorable than was anticipated; but the actual condition of the banks may be considerably better than the statement shows, as the items are given on the average of the week.

The legal-tender notes show a decrease of $1,148,949, the loans an increase of $1,884,261, the specie an increase of $433,492, the circulation an increase of $24,309, and the deposits an increase of $1,980,643. The totals of the present and last previous statement are:

	April 11.	*April 18.*
Loans	$322,906,725	$324,790,986
Specie	16,343,150	16,776,642
Circulation	32,191,272	32,215,581
Deposits	179,851,889	181,832,532
Legal-tenders	51,982,059	50,833,060

The fluctuations of gold during the week have not been violent, the extreme range being within one per cent.; the average price was about 138¾. Most of the shipments to Europe were made in California bars; but sterling exchange ruling as high as 110 would seem to indicate a heavier shipment of coin this week.

THE INTERNATIONAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE effect of the policy of granting national aid in the construction of our great commercial highways is happily elucidated in the statement made in our issue of last week of the results on the Union Pacific Railroad. So far from that road and the Central road proving a burden to the Government by reason of the congressional aid granted them, it already appears that the Government saves money by them to a very large amount. The necessary transportation of mails, troops, munitions, Indian supplies, and other freight which the Government is constantly sending forward, while carried at less than one-half the cost by the old methods, amounts to more than the whole interest upon the bonds loaned to the companies, and the services rendered by the roads promptly liquidate the indebtedness. Thus, while the interior of the continent being rapidly developed, the public domain increased in value, and the commerce of the two great oceans united, the actual cost to the nation in dollars and cents is really nothing. The whole scheme is one of immense advantage on the one side, with not a single objectionable feature to detract from it.

We refer to this because what is true of these great roads will prove eminently true of the International Pacific Road, the bill to aid which is now pending before Congress. This road will develop Arkansas and Texas, passing, as it is proposed, through the very center of those two states. Texas is by far the largest state in territory in the Union. She has a superficial area equal to five such states as New York. Her lands are exceedingly rich and productive, those in the northwestern part of the state being equal to any lands in the world for the cultivation of wheat; while in central and lower Texas cotton and sugar of the very best of quality are grown. Corn can be produced in great abundance throughout the whole state; and her grazing lands, bearing rich and heavy crops of nutritious grass, may be counted by millions of acres. The statistics of 1866 show that in that year Texas and Arkansas had more beef cattle upon the hoof than one-third of the entire number in the United States; in other words, they had one-half as many as the entire number in the rest of the states. Give to such states the railroad facilities proposed by this bill, and there is no doubt as to the great beneficial results.

This road will cross the Red River about one hundred and eighty miles above the great raft which constitutes a permanent obstruction to the navigation of that important stream, which our Government have failed to remove, after spending well on to half a million in the effort. The river is navigable for eight hundred miles above the raft, and, with its tributaries, washes the Indian Territory—a country known to be unsurpassed in fertility. Our obligations to the Cherokee and Choctaw nations require that they should have an outlet for their trade; which heretofore, by reason of the raft, has not been attainable. This road will furnish the desired means of reaching market, while the trade of that country will furnish a great and increasing business for the road.

Passing over in this brief article the great national advantages to be derived from pushing this road on through Mexico to the Pacific, we have said enough to show that Congress will confer a great blessing upon the South in particular, and upon the nation in general, by voting the small amount of twelve millions of Government bonds as a loan to this enterprise, which is all that its projectors require. The carrying of mails, moving of troops, munitions, Indian supplies, and other freight of the Government over this road will annually amount to a larger sum than the interest upon the bonds; while the service will be rendered at less rates and in a more prompt and efficient manner than at present, so that the Government will be in every way the gainer, without the prospect of the loss of a single penny.

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

THE HOME MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CINCINNATI, O.

FEW people in this country have an idea of the vast proportions the business of Life Insurance has assumed within the last few years. We find by referring to the reports that the total amount of money received by forty-five Life Insurance Companies in the single year of 1867 was over Sixty Millions, or more than one-quarter of the entire revenue of the Government.

Of this sum the Great West contributed about three-fifths, the State of Ohio alone about one-tenth; and nearly all this money comes to New York, Hartford, and Boston Companies for investment. The people of Ohio have seen these tax-gatherers of the East—one or more in every town—in the form of Life Insurance agents, making their monthly return of money East, and have determined to make an effort to build up a HOME Company, to retain a portion of this money to invest in their own state. One hundred prominent men of the state, most of them bankers, from Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Dayton, Springfield, etc., joined together to form a strong Home Mutual Life Insurance Company on a broad basis. They deposited $100,000 with the auditor of state for security to their policyholders, and then set to work to secure business; and now, in a little more than a year, they have 1,600 members—a success not equaled by any company's first year, with one exception. The cry of "Wild-cat," "Western Company," will not avail with the "Home Mutual." They are established beyond a doubt, and will be a great success.

Why should not Cincinnati, the Queen of the West, with its 250,000 square miles of rich country, its natural tributary, and 8,000,000 of people its support, build up a great Life Insurance Company?

The Mutual Life of New York, now with its $35,000,000, was *nine* years growing before it made as much new business in one year as the Home Mutual has its first. The president of this new company, Owen E. Moore, has been for seven years a successful general agent, and knows the whole business. The agents of the Company are selected from the best of Western men, who love to work to build up Western institutions. The Company is brimful of energy, and will make itself felt all over the West. We wish its officers and agents the abundant success their energy and integrity deserve.

LONDON MARKETS.

BUILDING, KEITH & Co., in their circular of April 3d, say:

"The money market has been quite active at full bank rate; but is expected to be much easier now the quarter has turned, dividends are paid, and month's bills met.

"The following is a comparison of the principal points at the present time and in the corresponding week last year in the Bank of England:

	At present.	Same week last yr.
Bank Bullion	£21,154,112	£19,956,905
Reserve of Notes	10,707,440	10,758,005
Private Securities	27,076,414	21,791,096
Notes in Circulation	24,867,865	25,217,880
Rate of Discount	2 per cent.	9 per cent.
Price of Consols	93	92¾

"In the produce markets the principal article of attraction has again been cotton, which, with very extensive transactions, has advanced ½*d.* per lb., although rather less active at the close. The floating-grain-cargo-trade has been very firm in tone, but, in the absence of fresh arrivals and the restricted choice, in consequence of the reduced number of cargoes off the coast, activity has been more or less impeded.

"Undeviating steadiness continues in prices of sugars; as, although the demand from the trade has again been moderate and below the rate of delivery, yet, as the supply of desirable qualities is likewise small, fully former prices are obtained for these, while other kinds also are held with firmness for fully former rates."

GENERAL MARKET REPORT

BREADSTUFFS.—We have had a very good inquiry for Western and State Flour this week, the demand being quite general. All grades have advanced, more especially the low grades of Spring Wheat. Extra, and Good, and Choice Family brands are considerably higher; though they have not sold as readily as Common brands. The arrivals have been moderate, and we have reduced our stock daily. Holders of Winter Wheat brands, in view of the relative low prices on the seaboard, as contrasted with the West, and the limited supply in prospect, are less inclined to sell. Choice Spring Wheat extras have sold more freely; but the improvement in them has been moderate, No. 2 and Superfine have sold well, chiefly to the local and provincial trade, and have advanced. Our present stock we estimate at about 200,000 bbls. It consists chiefly of Choice Spring and Medium Winter Wheat extras. We have had some inquiry for future delivery, but the business has been only moderate. In Canadian Flour there has been nothing of moment doing for want of a sortment. California Flour has been in good demand, and, with limited receipts, both present and prospective prices have advanced, and closes buoyant and the market fairly active. Southern Flour has also advanced under a brisk demand, and the market closes active and better. Rye Flour has been in fair demand, and has improved. Corn Meal has been freely offered, and prices have declined, but close steady. We have again to report a very firm and buoyant market for Wheat. The decline in freights early in the week enabled many shippers to fill their orders, and some 200,000 bushels changed hands. This gave holders of the residue a decided advantage, and prices show a decided improvement. Later a reaction in freights checked the shipping demand, as well as the upward tendency of the market though, with a steady advance in shipping brands of Flour, most holders declined to sell unless at a further advance. At the close the market is strong but not active. Barley has been only in moderate demand, but prices have ruled very firm. Barley Malt has been dull, but prices remain firm. Rye has been in demand at improved prices, closing firm. Oats have been fairly active, and, with a steady reduction in our stock, prices have ruled firm. Corn has been in very good demand, chiefly for the home trade, but much fair for export. We have reduced our stock considerably, but it is still large, and with liberal daily arrivals there has been no disposition to hold. At the close the market is quite active and prices show an advance.

Total Stock of Grain in New York and Brooklyn Warehouses, April 20th, 1868.

Wheat, bush	564,740
Corn, "	1,163,599
Oats, "	723,243
Rye, "	8,376
Barley, "	None.
Peas, "	681
Malt, "	15,469

BUILDING MATERIALS.—The supply of Bricks is light, but we learn of no advance. The receipts of the season have been about 25,000,000. Cement has ruled quite steady, and a fair business was done. Rockland Lime has declined. Plaster of Paris is unchanged. Hair is dull but steady.

COTTON.—We have had a comparatively quiet market during the past week and irregular prices, the majority of the sales being below the range of our last quotations. The cable has announced much larger shipments from Bombay, and a dull state of affairs at Liverpool, with rates below those current here, and, as a natural consequence, shippers were not disposed to operate freely. Spinners, as usual, confined themselves entirely to small parcels suited to immediate necessities. Speculators, however, were greatly encouraged by the favorable Southern advices, and in some instances bought quite heavily; and at the close, the foreign news having again improved, business is active, and prices suddenly advanced 1 ct. from the lowest point, swinging them up to the same figures of our last: viz., 31 cts. for Middling Uplands, to 31¼@31½ cts. for do. New Orleans and Texas, with very little offering.

LEATHER.—Hemlock Sole has been in very good demand; all grades except overweights, and mixed, and Common Buenos Ayres sell freely at full prices. Oak Sole has been in good demand for crops, and prices have ruled quite firm.

PROVISIONS.—Pork has continued comparatively dull throughout the week, and, with some disposition on the part of holders to realize, New Mess declined 50@62½ cts. per bbl. Other styles, however, were confidently held, and at the close a stronger feeling is noticeable at $26@26 12½ for Old Mess, $26 70@26 75 for New Mess, $24@24 25 for Western Prime Mess, $22@22 25 for Prime and Extra Prime, and $23 50@23 75 for Thin Mess. For future delivery there has been very few transactions. Beef has continued in good demand. Prices are firm at $9@$15 for Inferior and Country brands. $18@$20 50 for Plain Mess and $20 50@$24 50 for Extra Mess. Tierce Beef has been rather more active and firm; $35@$38 for Prime Mess, and $40@$42 for India Mess. Beef Hams are dull, at $35@$36. Cut Meats remain firm and in demand, at 12¾@13¼ cts. for Shoulders for dry salt and pickle, 16@16½ cts. for Hams in dry salt, 16¼@17¼ cts. for do. in pickle, and 19@20¼ cts. for Bagged Hams. Bacon has sold to some extent, but at very full prices, and the market closes firm at 14 @14½ cts. for Cumberland Cut, 15¼@15¾ cts. for Short Rib, and 16¼@17 cts. for Short Clear. Lard has fluctuated somewhat, but buyers gained very few advantages, and, though the demand is not very active, prices close strong at 17@17¼ cts. for No. 1, 17¾ @18 cts. for City, 17¾@18¼ for Fair to Prime Steam and Kettle Rendered, and 18¼ for Steam, seller's option. Mess

SUGARS.—The receipts of Raw Sugar during the past week have been very heavy, and not quite equal to the unusually brisk demand from all quarters; and, with the stock somewhat reduced, prices are ⅛@¼ ct. higher and very strong at the improvement. Both refiners and the trade have operated with great freedom, and as a general thing their supplies are now ample. We quote Fair to Good Refining at 10⅞@11¼ cts., Fair to Good Grocery 11⅛@11¾ cts., and No. 12 Box Dutch Standard at 12 cts. Refined sell moderately with no important variation, and we still quote at 16½@16⅝ cts. for Powdered Granulated and Crushed, 15¾@16¼ for Soft White, and 14@15 cts. for do. Yellow.

DRY GOODS.

OUT-OF-TOWN dealers, who have been delaying their purchases in the hope that a decline of prices in domestic cottons would take place, are likely to be not only disappointed in their calculations, but compelled to pay an advance by waiting for a fall. Prices remain up, not only in cotton goods, but also in woolens, and the season is too far advanced to admit of further procrastination. The stocks in first hands are not excessively large, the raw material is not likely to fall, the money market is losing its stringency, and the time has come when consumers are eager for their spring purchases.

There has not been much activity during the week in unbleached goods, and the stock of heavy and light weights has considerably increased, but prices remain firm; and, as they cannot be manufactured without loss while the price of the raw material keeps up, there is more chance for a rise than for a decline.

There has been little doing in bleached shirtings and sheetings, except for a few favorite makes and in small quantities. The spring demand has been much lighter than was anticipated, and jobbers have still a considerable part of their early purchases on hand. New York Mills sell at 28 cents and Wamsuttas at 25. There is no apparent anxiety to effect sales and prices are firmly maintained.

Printing-cloths, in the gray, are rather dull; but prices do not give way, though the demand for prints has been very inactive, but it is the firmness of the market for the raw staple which prevents a decline.

For prints we have no material change to notice. The increase in the stock of medium and ordinary styles would naturally, in ordinary times, induce a reduction of rates; but at present there are very obvious causes to prevent such a result. Most of the standard styles are firmly held, and manufacturers manifest no anxiety about the future.

Ginghams are in fair demand at full quoted prices, and sales are readily effected. For printed lawns there is a more active inquiry, particularly for madder colors; but for common makes the demand is limited and prices are not so firm.

Muslin de laines are not in good demand, though the supply of desirable styles is large and a disposition is shown to accommodate the market.

In rolled jaconets, cambrics, and silesias there is no change to note; prices are firm, but sales are small.

There is no decided improvement in the market for woolens, but there is a slightly increased demand for colored cloths, and the great clothing manufacturers are coming into market to make their purchases for the fall trade. Fine black cloths are wanted, but inferior qualities are not in demand. There is a better demand for fancy cassimeres and satinets adapted to the spring trade, but no appreciable change in prices to be noted.

In European fabrics there is considerable activity, particularly for dress-goods, silks, and millinery articles adapted to the season.

Muslin de laines are generally a shade lower. The quantity of cotton and worsted fabrics on hand, which come under the general head of dress-goods, is very large, and a reduction of prices for the poorer qualities is very likely to happen.

The auction sales of the week have been large and well attended, but prices have not been satisfactory to the importers, and many large lots have been withdrawn by such houses as Bowker & Hutton, Lemain Bros., Hardt & Co., and others.

POSTSCRIPT.

LATEST DRY GOODS QUOTATIONS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERY MERCHANT IN THE UNITED STATES.

MONDAY EVENING, April 13, 1868.

The following are the wholesale net cash prices of all the leading styles of Domestic Dry Goods sold in the New York market. It is confidently believed that this weekly information, specially reported to THE INDEPENDENT, is more perfectly than to any other newspaper in the city), is worth, to every dry goods merchant, ten times the subscription price of the paper.

PRINTS.

Merrimack, W	13¾	Amoskeag	14
Merrimack, D	14¾	Lowell	13¾
Manchester, D	14¾	Wamsutta	16½
Sprague, W	14½	Pocasset	16½
Pacific	14¾	Wauregan	12
American	14¾	Richmond	13
Cumnells	14¾	Hamilton	14½
Allens	14	Richmond	13
Manchester	13½	Gloucester	13½
Freemans	13½	Mourning	13
Dwights	13½	Lancaster	14
Nassau	15¾	Oriental	14

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	18	Hartford	13¾
Berkshire	16	Renfrew	13½
Caledonia	16	Glasgow	13½

BROWN SHEETINGS.

Amoskeag, A	13½	Pocasset	14 10
Lawrence, C	14		14 10½
" G	13½	Pepperell	13
" L	13½	" E	13
" M	13½	" O	13½
" P	13½	" R	14
Pacific, Extra	14	" S	13½
" H	13½	" W	13½
" L	14	" 45	13
Atlantic, A	14½	" 56	13½
" H	13½	Boot, S	13½
" L	14	" O	14½
" P	13½	Lacoma, B	13½
Superior, XXX	14	" C	13½
Shawmut, C	14	Appleton, A	14
Agawam, E	13½	Lacoma, H	14
Stark, A	14	" D	13½
Massachusetts	14	Lyman, C	14
" BB	14	" E	14
" F	14	" G	14
Indian Head	14	Utica	14
Exeter, A	14	Tremont, C	14
" S	13½	Dwinar Orchard, C	14
Medford	14	" D	13½
Augusta	14	" E	13
"	13½	Great Falls, H	13
Gilboa	14	" J	14
Pittsfield, A	14	" M	13
Kennebec	14	" S	14
Everett, AA	14	Cabot, A	14
Shannon	14	" E	14
Bedford, B	14	Dwight, A	14
Cascoto Co., E	14	" Z	14

BLEACHED MUSLINS.

New York Mills	14	Dwight	14
Wamsutta	14	Ballou & Son	14
"	13	"	13
Tuscarora	14	Lonsdale	14
Williamsville	14	Cambric	20
Bates	14	Hill	20
White Rock	14	"	18
Forestdale	14	Bartlett	17
Indian Head, XX	13½	" 33-inch	15½
" XX	14	" 31-inch	14½
Attawaugan	13½	James Mills, A	14
" XX	13	" 33-inch	15
Masonville	14	" 31-inch	14
Blackstone	17½	Great Falls, J	17
Hope	14	" K	14
Langdon	17	" Q	17
" 42-inch	19	" T	14
" 40-inch	21	Red Bank	14
Waurega	14	Waltham	15½
Pemgrell	20	" 42-inch	18
"	9-4	" 40-inch	16
"	9-4	" 9-4	20
"	10-4	" 10-4	24
Utica	22	Franklin Mills Co	14
"	9-4	Bay Mills	11
"	10-4	Putnam, A	15
Boot, B	10¾	" B	12½
" H	14	Green, G	15½
" W	20	Amoskeag, A	19
Androscoggin	20	" Z	17½
Canoe	10	Whitesville	17½

DENIMS.

Amoskeag	23	Otis Company, CC	23½
York	20	" BB	27½
Blue Hill	15	" AA	30
Northfield	15	Warren Brown	27½
Oakland	20	Lewiston, Brown	28½
Working Man	25	Columbian	31
Union	17		

STRIPED SHIRTINGS.

Amoskeag	24½	Whittenton, A	20
York	25	" B	16
Uncasville	15½	" C	14
American	14½	Eagle	12½
Hamilton	24½	Thorndike	22½
Everett	15		

TICKS.

York, 30-inch	27½	Thorndike	18½
York, 33-inch	35	Methuen, AA	32½
Amoskeag, A. C. A	38½	Hamilton, Regular	27½
" B	37	Willow Brook	30
" D	34	Everett	20
" E	31	" Extra	23½
Conestoga, G	21	Hampden, CC	20
" Extra	26	Pearl River	25
Swift River	18	Pittsfield	10

CORSET JEANS.

Amoskeag	14½	Pepperell	15½
Lacoma	14½	Bates	14
Naumkeag Satteens	18	Indian Orchard	12½
New Market	14	Everett	13

BROWN DRILLS.

Amoskeag	17	Appleton	17
Pemberell	17	Tremont	16
Lacoma	16	Augusta	16
Stark, A	17	Winthrop	14

DELAINES.

Pacific	18	Lowell	17
Hamilton	18	Sprague	17
Manchester	18	Arnoux	20

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SPRING SUITS, all Wool - - $13 00
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The above is a sample of the great reduction in the prices of our entire stock, in order to close it out before removing to our new store, corner TWENTY-THIRD Street and EIGHTH Avenue,
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YEAR BEST
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PURE WHITE LEAD.
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Pearl White Lead
F. W. & G. F. LEGGETT & CO.,
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Special Quotations furnished on application.

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These Scales have been manufactured by the *Original Inventors* for nearly 40 years, and are regarded throughout the country as the *Standard*; they were referred to as such by the Judges at the
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Nearly *two hundred different modifications* are made, adapted to every branch of business. Among which are:
HAY, COAL, AND CATTLE SCALES.

Capacity, Two, Three, Four, Five, Six, and Ten Tons.
For weighing loaded wagons, carts, live-stock, produce, etc. These Scales may be placed in the barn floor, in the yard, or by the roadside, where they can be made available for an entire neighborhood.
PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES,

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